

1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

May 6, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN No. 1

I. Introduction

Regulations, as a result of the War, have increased in number and scope so rapidly that it has been very difficult to keep all REA cooperatives informed on these subjects through the routine channels of information. In order to remedy this situation, the Rural Electrification Administration and the Rural Electrification Division of the Office of the Solicitor will hereafter periodically issue bulletins concerning War regulations which affect REA cooperative borrowers. These bulletins will contain information of vital importance to you, and we suggest that you keep them on hand at all times for purposes of reference. Bulletin No. 1 will summarize the highlights of the regulations at present in effect which relate to the operations of REA cooperatives. All correspondence regarding priorities or War orders should be directed to R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA.

II. Preference Rating Order P-46

Preference Rating Order P-46 is an order issued by the War Production Board which governs the operations of every REA electrical cooperative. Briefly, this order is divided into two parts: One part assigns certain preference ratings enabling cooperatives to obtain materials for maintenance, repairs and operating supplies. The other part of the order restricts cooperatives from accepting materials or withdrawing materials from inventory for purposes of construction. The details of Preference Rating Order P-46 are set forth thoroughly and adequately in Operations Memorandum No. 8.305, issued on April 8, 1942. Any person concerned with this order should have a copy of this memorandum.

Please note in connection with paragraph 6, on page 10, of Operations Memorandum No. 8.305 that WPB, in Release No. 977 (4/28/42), announced that all applications for priority assistance which failed to state a specific delivery date will be returned to the applicant. WPB will no longer consider forms which specify "immediately" or "at once" in the place of a definite delivery date. Consequently, with regard to all purchase orders and other forms relating to priority assistance, be sure to observe the exact requirements set forth in paragraph 6, on page 10, of Operations Memorandum No. 8.305.



A. Additional Information Concerning Preference Rating Order P-46.

J. A. Krug, Chief of the Power Branch of the War Production Board, recently issued Administrative Letter No. 2, which adds the following information concerning Preference Rating Order P-46.

1. Policy Concerning Permission to Construct Extensions Exceeding 250 feet.

Although P-46, as amended, provides that no cooperative may construct an extension in excess of 250 feet, the cooperative may file applications with the Director of Industry Operations of WPB to construct an extension exceeding this length. The policy which is being followed by WPB is to authorize no extensions exceeding 250 feet, except the following:

(1) Extensions to serve military or naval establishments or war production plants.

Note: Only in unusual cases will permission be given to duplicate supply lines and spare equipment under this heading.

(2) Extensions to serve consumers rendering services required for public health and safety. This would include fire, police, sanitation, hospital, and similar services.

(3) Extensions to serve war housing projects, where the use of critical materials in the extensions have been kept to a minimum by proper planning.

(4) Street lighting extensions which directly relate to public health and safety in connection with military establishments or war production plants.

(5) Extensions of service to homes using galvanized steel conductor in accordance with the instructions set forth in paragraph 5D (b) (1), on page 7, of Operations Memorandum No. 8.305. Note also that Administrative Letter No. 2 provides that the extension under this provision should consist of not exceeding 2000 feet of two conductor circuit per customer (No. 6 BWG).

2. What Constitutes the 250 foot Limit?

In measuring an extension to see whether it exceeds the 250 foot limitation of P-46, the measurement should be taken from the point of connection to the present facilities up to the service entrance to the consumer's building. The service drop is included within the 250 foot limit. Where the wires are carried on existing poles, that distance is included in the 250 foot limit.



Using the above measurements, cooperatives may connect facilities where the total distance of the connection does not exceed 250 feet. This includes any portion built by or for the consumer. In other words, the fact that the consumer has built a line out toward the cooperative's facilities does not affect the total measurement. The 250 foot limit must not be exceeded without permission even though the consumer built a part of the line.

### 3. Additions to 3-Phase Conductor.

Administrative Letter No. 2 provides that the 250 foot limit on extensions of service applies to additions of third phase conductor.

### 4. Use of Galvanized Steel Wire

Operations Memorandum No. 8.305, section 5 D (b) (1), on page 10, outlines the conditions under which the WPB will approve the use of galvanized steel conductor to make extensions. Administrative Letter No. 2 points out the following:

"In suggesting the use of galvanized steel wire in extensions to wired houses within 2000 feet, it should be pointed out that the use of steel wire for such extensions is a temporary expedient only, which is made necessary because of the war requirements for copper. It is recognized that customers served in this manner may not receive the most satisfactory class of service, but this is the only available means of providing electricity for these customers. Use of copper drop wire is permitted where steel wire primaries are used, but the length of drop wires should be reduced to a minimum. Conservation of materials during the war is the prime consideration, rather than the dollar cost.

"This policy does not mean that we look with favor on unlimited extension of electric service by the use of steel wire, since this would put an undue drain on supplies of steel. The use of the relatively small quantities of steel wire required for extensions falling within the limits specified above has been approved by the Steel Branch of the War Production Board, but any extension of this policy might result in the use of steel in quantities which would interfere with the war effort."

## III. Truck Rationing Order

Order M-100, issued by the War Production Board, provides that no person shall transfer or accept a new commercial motor vehicle unless he obtains a certificate of transfer from the Local Allocation Office of the Office of Defense Transportation, located in the field offices of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A new commercial motor vehicle is defined as any truck or trailer manufactured after July 31, 1941, which has been driven less than 1000 miles or, irrespective of mileage driven, has never been transferred except to a dealer for resale.



Application should be made to the Local Allocation Board, on forms furnished by the boards, for certificate of transfer. Since the quota of trucks is limited, the board must use its discretion in determining whether or not a certificate should be granted in each particular case. To assist the Board, the Order specifies various groups which are entitled to truck transfer certificates in the order of preference in which such certificates should be granted. This list is the Usage Classification List set forth in Schedule "A" to the Order M-100.

Class II of the list covers trucks used "in the transportation of material and equipment for the construction and maintenance of public utilities". The War Production Board has ruled that all REA cooperatives are included within Class II and therefore are entitled to receive trucks.

#### IV. Tire and Tube Rationing Regulations

The rationing of new, retreaded and recapped tires and new tubes is governed by Rationing Order #1 issued by the Office of Price Administration. No new or retreaded tire or tube may be delivered to a consumer unless the consumer obtains a certificate from its Local Rationing Board.

The granting of a certificate is largely discretionary with the Local Board. The Board must be satisfied that the application is properly executed, that all facts stated therein are true, and that the applicant has satisfied all the requirements prescribed by the regulations.

The Board may issue certificates only for the number of tires within its monthly quota. If the quota is insufficient to authorize certificates to all qualified applicants, the Board shall grant certificates to those applicants whose needs are most important to the war program and the public safety, health and morale.

If a qualified applicant cannot be granted a certificate for new tires because in excess of the Board's monthly quota, he shall be offered a certificate for retreaded tires if within the Board's quota.

##### 1. New Tires and Tubes

###### A. Eligible Vehicles

1. Trucks exclusively engaged in "transportation of materials and equipment for construction or for mechanical or structural . . . maintenance or repair". This includes trucks carrying materials for any construction project or for mechanical or structural maintenance and repair, including electrical repairs to the structure of factories, houses, dams and other facilities, for maintenance and repair of machines in them, or of other machines and farm equipment.

The above language is clearly broad enough to include trucks used to carry materials and equipment for the construction or repair of any



distribution or transmission lines owned by the cooperative, and for electrical repairs to farm houses and farm equipment of the members.

2. Trucks or buses, with a capacity of ten or more passengers, transporting employees to or from power generation or transmission facilities, or any construction project or farm, but only when public transportation facilities are not readily available.

3. Trucks exclusively engaged in transporting farm products, but not transporting them to the ultimate consumer.

4. Farm tractors or other farm implements, other than trucks or automobiles, for the operation of which rubber is essential.

#### B. Requirements for Certificate

To obtain new tires or tubes, the applicant must show that:

1. The tire or tube is to be mounted on an eligible truck, as defined above. (1A)

2. He does not control another truck with serviceable tires, which is capable of, but not fully employed in, doing similar work.

3. The tire or tube to be replaced cannot be retreaded or repaired for safe use at the speeds to which the applicant may reasonably be expected to operate.

4. The new tire or tube, when added to all the applicant's other tires and tubes, does not add up to more than one spare tire for each eligible truck.

5. The applicant will trade in the old tire to be replaced.

6. On and after June 1, 1942, the applicant must show that the tire carcass he seeks to replace became unusable from circumstances NOT due to the applicant's abuse or neglect.

#### 2. Retreaded or Recapped Tires and New Tubes

##### A. Eligible Vehicles

1. All trucks which are eligible for new tires.

2. Passenger cars used primarily for:

a. "Transportation of persons to enable them to render construction or mechanical, structural, or highway maintenance and repair services."



This covers the transportation of all REA cooperatives' workmen and line inspectors between jobs, where the jobs are of a character for which truck tires may be obtained. (See 1A (1) above).

b. Transportation of executives, engineers, technicians and workers to or from power generation or transmission facilities and agricultural and industrial establishments, when the work done at such places is essential, directly or indirectly, to the prosecution of the war as determined by the local Tire Rationing Board.

c. Transportation of federal employees on official business essential to the public health, safety, or the war effort.

This does not include transportation from residence to place of employment. The transportation must be in government cars, or if in private cars, the applicant must be entitled to compensation from the government on a mileage basis for the travel.

d. Transportation of produce and supplies to and from the farm, if no truck nor horsedrawn vehicle is available.

#### B. Requirements for Certificate

##### 1. For truck eligible for new tires:

Same requirements as for new tires, except requirement 3. Instead of requirement 3, applicant must show that the application is for retreading tires used by the applicant which are no longer serviceable or must be retreaded or recapped without delay.

##### 2. For passenger cars:

a. That the tire is to be mounted on an eligible car, as defined above (2A (2) ).

b. That the car is essential to the efficient execution of the purpose for which it is used (See 2A (2) above).

c. That without the passenger car to be equipped, public or private transportation is not available to applicant. Transportation is unavailable if it is:

- 1) Nonexistent;
- 2) Not available at the hour at which travel is necessary;
- 3) Not available to carry needed material and equipment;
- 4) Too heavily loaded to afford transportation to the applicant;



d. That the applicant transports others with him if possible;

c. That the car, when equipped with the tires, will render service sufficiently valuable to the nation to justify the use of rubber in view of the critical shortage in rubber supply, and the size of the quota available to all other qualified applicants;

f. All the requirements applicable to trucks (2B (1) above);

### 3. Applications for Certificates

File OPA forms #R-1 and #R-1A with the local Tire Rationing Board for the area in which the car is normally garaged or stationed. If impracticable to do so, and the tire or tube must be obtained for safe operation, apply to Board for area in which car is temporarily located.

Forms can be obtained at local boards, tire dealers, police stations and post offices.

The tire or tube to be replaced must be inspected by an inspector authorized by the local Board. No inspection fee may be charged; for removing and replacing tire, however, a fee may be charged.

### 4. Certificates

Nontransferable. Issued in four parts; one part is given back to purchaser by dealer. Part A must be signed by two members of the Board. Applicant must also sign Part A before receiving certificate.

Applicant must present certificate to dealer within thirty days of issuance. Applicant must deliver the old tire or tube in trade; or, if the purchase is from a mail order house, he must sell the replaced tire or tube to a tire dealer and file OPA form #R-3 with the Local Board.

The applicant must not pay more than the maximum price set by OPA for the new or retreaded tire or tube. Applicant must sign Part C of the certificate for the dealer, so the latter can check it with the signature on Part A.

If the applicant cannot obtain from one dealer all the authorized tires, he may return certificate to the Board which shall then issue as many certificates as are needed to permit the purchases to be made among several dealers.

When an application is granted or refused, the Board shall note the reasons therefor upon the application. The Board shall then notify the applicant of its decision.



## 5. Appeals

Appeals may be taken to the State Tire Rationing Administrator within thirty days from denial of application by the local Board, if the applicant believes the action is in conflict with these Regulations. Sworn statement must be filed setting forth the specific section of the Regulations which the applicant believes inconsistent with the action of the Board, and all facts upon which the appeal is grounded.

Petition for review of action of State Administrator may be filed within thirty days with OPA. Review here is discretionary.

## 6. Records

"Every applicant to whom a certificate is issued, who operates five or more vehicles in carrying on a commercial enterprise, shall: (a) On the 15th day of each month take a separate inventory of all new, retreaded, or recapped, and used tires and all new and used tubes in his possession or control, and keep a separate record thereof; (b) keep a record of all applications made to Boards which have not been acted upon; (c) keep a record of all certificates which have been issued to him and which have not yet been used; and (d) maintain a file containing the purchaser's portions of used certificates." Records must be kept for two years.

## V. Gasoline Rationing OBSOLETE

## VI. Used Electric Generating Equipment and Steam Boilers

WPB Order No. L-102 provides that it is unlawful for anyone to sell, lease or option, or to purchase any used electric generating equipment or steam boiler valued at more than \$1000 per unit without first obtaining specific approval from the Director of Industry Operations.

"Used electric generating equipment" means any used or reconditioned stationary steam turbine generator unit. Diesel equipment is not included under this Order. "Used steam boiler" means any used or reconditioned stationary steam boiler.

Persons making sales, leases or options of any used electric generating equipment or steam boilers must keep accurate and complete records for not less than two years.



1.933  
W19  
cop. 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

May 11, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 2

I. Electric Power Limitation Order L-94

In order to meet the shortage of electric power in the United States, the War Production Board has issued Order L-94 which provides for the integration of existing electric systems and limits the use of electric power. The Order applies to all Utility and REA cooperative generating, transmission and distribution systems. Each system is required to operate all its facilities so as to achieve maximum coordination of power supply. This shall include the following:

- (1) Interchange of electric energy with other systems.
- (2) Making available the maximum peaking capacity during periods when such capacity is needed.
- (3) Using water power to achieve the maximum conservation of fuel.
- (4) Maintaining essential usable reservoir storage without wasting water.
- (5) Maintaining its generating facilities so as to permit their operation during periods of power shortage.

No generating facilities may be abandoned except on specific authorization from the Director of Industry Operations.

As soon as practicable, each system shall make an investigation of the type, amount and availability of generating facilities (with a rated capacity of 100 Kilowatts or more) owned by any private producer in its operating area. The system shall then make arrangements with such private producer to accomplish the purposes of this Order, including interchange of energy where feasible. If a system's efforts to obtain a voluntary arrangement fail, the system shall report such fact to the Director of Industry Operations setting forth all information. If the arrangement requires construction which is not permitted by P-46, application should be made to the Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board to proceed with the construction.



Any area where the electric power supply available is insufficient, may be declared by the War Production Board to be a power shortage area. W.P.B. may then issue any order to systems in this area necessary to meet the shortage, and may sharply limit consumption of electric power. These paragraphs of the Order will be covered in a later memorandum as they have not yet been put into operation.

## II. Price Regulations of Machines and Parts

Maximum prices have been fixed on all purchases by cooperatives of machines and electrical equipment under Regulation No. 136 of the Office of Price Administration. This Order does not apply to sales at retail, and therefore, it does not apply to sales by cooperatives to consumers.

The Regulation provides that beginning May 18, 1942, it will be unlawful for any person to sell, deliver or lease, or to buy, receive or rent any machine or part at a price higher than the maximum price.

"Machine or part" covers any machine or auxiliary equipment, including electrical equipment. Further, a maximum charge is set for all machine work.

Prices, rental or charges below the maximum set in the Order are unlawful. Established prices as of October 1, 1941, shall apply to:

- (1) Sale of new machines and parts by the manufacturer;
- (2) Sale of new machines and parts by a seller other than the manufacturer;
- (3) Sale of second-hand machines and parts;
- (4) Rental of machines or parts; and
- (5) Machine work.

If no established prices prevailed October 1, 1941, other methods provide the maximum.

The Order provides that the maximum price for a rebuilt and guaranteed machine or part shall be 85% of the net price in effect on October 1, 1941, of the nearest equivalent new machine or part. The maximum price for any other second-hand machine or part shall be 55% of the established price on October 1, 1941, of the nearest equivalent new machine or part.

Taxes not previously included in the seller's price as of October 1, 1941, may not be included in determining the maximum price.



Credit discounts, guarantees or warranties and other services customarily allowed to purchasers shall be continued.

A few examples of the electrical equipment included in this price regulation Order are: Carrier current apparatus; Electric motors, generators, motor-generator sets, and magnetos; Electric storage batteries; Electrical insulating products; Electrical power transmission and distribution equipment; Instruments for measuring electrical quantities; Large electrical power generating equipment; Power factor correction equipment; Switchgear and electrical controls; Air conditioning and refrigerating equipment and parts; Power transmission equipment; Transformers and Armatures; feed cords; wiring devices and supplies; feeds, conduit fittings.

High tension porcelain insulators and incandescent and fluorescent bulbs and tubes are not included in the Order.

### III. Conservation of Motor Equipment

As a result of General Order No. 5 of the Office of Defense Transportation, on and after June 1, 1942, every cooperative must eliminate waste in operation, conserve and properly maintain tires, equipment and other facilities necessary to carriage; and curtail scheduled movement if necessary

No cooperative may operate a motor truck carrying a gross load exceeding its capacity by more than 20%. "Capacity" means the load-carrying ability of the tires on the motor truck.

The capacity of any motor truck is determined as follows: Multiply the number of tires, of the size and description mounted on the running wheels of the truck, by the number of pounds of rated load-carrying ability of such tires as designated in the Order. From this computation, deduct the unladen weight of the truck and the remainder will be the capacity of the motor truck.

Formula.      Tires X carrying ability of tires, minus unladen weight of truck = load to be carried.

Example.      Tires 9.00 X 20  
10 X 3,450 lbs. = 34,500 lbs.  
                  14,500 lbs. unladen weight  
                  20,000 lbs. load to be carried

The rated load-carrying ability in pounds per tire for the size of tires ordinarily used by cooperatives is:



Description of Tires

<u>Size</u>	<u>No. Plies</u>	<u>Rated carrying ability in Pounds Per Tire</u>
6.00-16	6	1130
6.50-16	6	1290
7.00-15	6	1415
7.00-15	8	1575
7.00-16	6	1485
7.00-16	8	1650
9.00-20	10	3450

Where a commodity is of light density, the total space available for a load shall be the measure of capacity.

No circuitous route (one which exceeds the most direct route by 10%) shall be used except when no carrier capable of performing service over a direct route is available. Permission must be obtained from the Office of Defense Transportation to do anything prohibited or restricted by this Order.

There are also other restrictions in the Order. However, an interpretation obtained by REA from The General Counsel of the Office of Defense Transportation provides that the additional restrictions are not applicable to REA cooperatives.



1733  
W17  
Copy 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

May 21, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 3

I. Line Relocations

The War Production Board has ruled that no line relocations may be made under any circumstances unless special permission is obtained from the Board. This covers all line relocations, including construction of tie lines and relocations due to army camps or road widening, even though no new consumers will be served and no new materials will be used.

However, a cooperative may take down lines without permission from WPB, if all the materials taken down are put into inventory. These materials may then be withdrawn from inventory under the same restrictions as apply to withdrawals of other materials from inventory under Order P-46.

This new ruling supersedes all previous rulings and information on line relocations. Therefore, section 7 of Operations' Memorandum 8.305 is no longer binding.

A cooperative which desires to make a relocation should prepare a letter addressed to Mr. J. A. Krug, Chief, Power Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., requesting permission to make the desired relocations. The letter should state the cause of removal and the purpose of the relocation, the weight and value of the critical materials involved. Any new materials required should be separately specified. The letter should be sent to R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis. His office will check the letter and send it to WPB.

II. Construction and Rehabilitation of Office Buildings

The War Production Board has ruled that the construction or rehabilitation of office buildings by cooperatives is subject to the restrictions of Order P-46. Therefore, no cooperative may construct or repair an office building unless the cost of materials to be used is under \$500. This ruling applies no matter what kind of materials are to be used. Where construction is to be undertaken involving the use of materials to cost more than \$500, application must be made to the Power Branch of the War Production Board, through R. J. Beamish's office, for consent.

Furthermore, under Order WPB Order L-41, if the construction was not begun before April 9, and if the construction will involve materials to cost more than \$5,000, consent must be obtained from the Building Construction Section of WPB in addition to the consent from the Power Branch of WPB which is required by P-46. A PD-200 Form should be filled out in such instances, and



sent to R. J. Beamish, Jr. Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis. His office will check the letter and send it to WPB for approval by the Building Construction Section and the Power Branch.

### III. Underbuilding

Paragraph (f) of Preference Rating Order P-46 limits the length of lines for the connection of new consumers to 250 feet from existing facilities. In many cases, the connection of a new consumer, though well within the 250 foot limit prescribed by P-46, will require the installation of an additional transformer. Frequently a connection to this same consumer might be made from an existing transformer with the installation of one or two spans of service underbuild, although such construction would exceed the 250 foot limit. The question has been raised whether it would be permissible in such cases to exceed the 250 foot limit in connecting the new consumer in order to effect a saving in critical material by avoiding the use of an additional transformer.

This question was presented to the War Production Board which pointed out that under the terms of P-46 the construction of a line of more than 250 feet was prohibited even though in a particular case it might effect a savings in the overall use of material. It was ruled that in any case where a savings of copper and other critical material, regardless of dollar value, can be effected by line construction that might exceed the limitations of P-46, the case should be submitted to the WPB.

Consequently, in any situation where it appears that an overall savings of critical materials may be effected, the whole matter should be summarized in a letter to Mr. R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, who will, in those cases where it appears advisable, present the question to the Director of Industry Operation, War Production Board. The letter should set out the amount, in pounds and feet, of critical material that will be used if the 250 foot requirement of P-46 is adhered to and the amount of critical material in pounds and feet that will be used if the construction exceeds 250 feet setting forth the saving of critical material which would be possible.

In most cases, the use of underbuild will result in reduced construction cost to the cooperative, and in many instances require smaller total amounts of critical material. Applications for permission to exceed the 250 foot limit in such situations will receive the prompt attention of the War Production Board.

### IV. Plumbing and Heating Equipment Order L-79

War Production Board Order L-79 restricts the sale of new plumbing and heating equipment.

"Plumbing equipment" is any equipment or fixture connected to a water, sewer or gas system, except devices attached to outdoor faucets (such as hoses) and plumbing tools. "Heating equipment" is any heating unit used to provide building warmth and any **accessory** used in connection therewith. Since a gas stove is connected to a gas system, it is included in the definition of plumbing equipment, and therefore, its sale is restricted by this Order.



The sale of new plumbing and heating equipment is generally prohibited. However, the following exceptions are made, any equipment falling within any of the exceptions may be sold:

- (1) The following farm equipment and all equipment necessary for their installation: Milking machines, water cooled engines, cream separators, milk coolers, butter making equipment, water pumps, livestock individual drinking cups, livestock watering bowls, hog troughs, stock tanks, stock tank heaters, incubators, brooders, poultry waterers and beekeepers supplies.

If a sale is made of any of the above equipment, the buyer must make the following signed statement and deliver it to the seller:

"The following equipment \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for the installation of one or more of the following items of farm machinery and equipment: milking machines, water cooled engines, cream separators, milk coolers, butter making equipment, water pumps, livestock individual drinking cups, livestock watering bowls, hog troughs, stock tanks, stock tank heaters, incubators, brooders, poultry waterers and beekeepers supplies.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_ "

This statement shall constitute a representation to the War Production Board and to the person supplying such equipment that the listed equipment will be used for the purpose stated.

- (2) Retail sales of items costing not more than \$5.00.
- (3) Sales pursuant to orders with A-10 or higher preference rating.
- (4) Sales by retail dealers to other retail dealers, wholesalers or manufacturers.
- (5) Sales by wholesalers to other wholesalers and manufacturers.

#### V. WPB Street Lighting Request

"The War Production Board Power Branch has asked all electric utility systems to discontinue for the duration of the war all street lighting extensions except those needed for public safety.



"Agreements between utilities and governmental agencies providing for street and highway lighting extensions should be suspended, the WPB Power Branch said in a letter to all utilities.

"The utilities were asked in the letter not to apply for priority assistance in obtaining material for such extensions.

"The suggestions do not apply to illumination for critical areas 'where traffic conditions are enormously aggravated by war industries, camps, airports, etc.' Nor do the suggestions apply to traffic-control signals where necessary. Applications for priority assistance where installations are 'essential to public safety' will continue to receive consideration by the WPB Power Branch."



1.933  
W19  
Cop-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

May 28, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 4

I. Plumbing and Heating Equipment Order L-79

WPB Order L-79, restricting the sale of new plumbing and heating equipment, which was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 3, has been completely revised.

The Order no longer covers farm equipment, such as, milking machines, water pumps, live stock heaters and tanks, etc. Therefore, sales of such equipment may be made without any restriction and the purchaser need no longer make any signed statement to deliver to the seller.

The Order only restricts sales at retail to the ultimate consumer of the following items of equipment if 50% or more of their weight is composed of metal:

Metal Plumbing Equipment

- (i) Plumbing fixtures, including bathtubs, closet  
hoppers, closet tanks, grease interceptors,  
laundry trays, lavatories, shower receptors,  
shower stalls, sinks, sink and laundry tray  
combinations, and urinals.
- (ii) Plumbing fixture fittings and trim.
- (iii) Water heating equipment, including direct  
fired water heaters which use coal, oil or gas  
as fuel, indirect type water heaters, hot water  
storage tanks and range boilers.
- (iv) Cooking and baking equipment of types used  
in or connected to gas or steam systems.

Metal Heating Equipment

- (i) Steam and hot water heating boilers which use  
coal or oil as fuel.
- (ii) Cast iron heating radiators (other than elec-  
tric steam radiators) including cast iron tubular  
radiators and cast iron convectors.
- (iii) Hot water circulator pumps, vacuum pumps, and  
condensation pumps.



- (iv) Warm air furnaces which use coal or oil as fuel.
- (v) Heating stoves and space heaters which use coal, oil or gas as fuel, except gas fired floor furnaces.
- (vi) Oil burners.
- (vii) Metal fuel oil tanks.

However, the following exceptions are made, and equipment falling within any of the exceptions may be sold:

- (1) Retail sales of items costing not more than \$5 provided that it is a part of a purchase totaling not more than \$10.
- (2) Sales pursuant to Orders with A-10 or higher preference rating.
- (3) Sales of the following equipment:
  - (i) Oil burning furnaces, oil burning boilers and oil conversion burners which are sold as replacements to reduce fuel consumption.
  - (ii) Equipment designated as hospital, surgical, dental, veterinarian, barber shop or beauty shop equipment.
  - (iii) Equipment sold pursuant to an order or contract made prior to April 17, 1942, provided that delivery is made not later than June 30, 1942.
  - (iv) Equipment for installation in a structure begun after July 31, 1941, and before April 10, 1942, or pursuant to special authorization from WPB, forms of signed statements of the purpose being required.
  - (v) Any cooking stove, heating stove, and/or water heater concerning which the purchaser has made the following signed statement, listing all equipment to be sold or delivered: "The following equipment . . . . . is required by me for use in my place of residence, in which there is no equipment of the type listed. Further, I do not have available any other equipment which I can use in my place of residence instead of the above listed equipment.  
Dated . . . . . Signed . . . . .".  
This statement shall constitute a representation to the War Production Board and to the person supplying such equipment that the stated facts are true and that the listed equipment will be used for the purpose stated.



## II. Amendment to Consumer Credit Regulation W

Installment credit extended to consumers has been further restricted by Amendment No. 4 to Regulation W of the Federal Reserve System.

Systems which are already registered need not register again. If your system is not already registered, it should do so immediately. Copies of the registration statement which must be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank or any branch thereof in the district in which the main office of the system is located may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch or from this office.

The principal changes made in the Regulation are:

- (1) All electric appliances, lighting fixtures, flood light equipment and portable lights, designed for household use, are now brought within the Regulation.
- (2) The minimum down payment for all listed articles, with a few exceptions, is one-third, and the maximum maturity of the contract has been reduced to twelve months.
- (3) The Regulation now covers, in addition to installment sales and installment loans, charge accounts and single-payment consumer loans. The Regulation provides with respect to charge accounts that unless payment is made by the tenth day of the second calendar month following the purchase, no further credit may be extended to purchase any listed article until the items in default have been paid for in full or have been placed on an installment basis for payment within 6 months. No down payments are required on purchases in charge accounts.
- (4) Single-payment loans of \$1500 or less are limited to a maturity of 90 days, and where such a loan is to purchase a listed article costing \$15.00 or more, a down payment is also required. If not paid in 90 days, the loan must be placed on an installment basis.
- (5) The revised Regulation provides that installment payments shall not be less than \$5.00 per month or \$1.25 per week.
- (6) The exemption from down-payment requirements of installment sales maturing within 3 months has been repealed.

Provisions covering seasonal adjustments and so-called farmer plans are retained in the Regulation, together with various additional exceptions, such as real estate loans; security loans subject to Regulations T and U; educational, hospital, medical, dental, and funeral expenses; aircraft; defense housing; credit to dealers; fire and casualty insurance premiums; agricultural production loans; business loans, insurance policy loans.



### III. Rationing of Typewriters

Under OPA Rationing Order No. 4, only generating cooperatives are entitled to purchase new or used typewriters, since they have the required priority rating of A-3 or higher. Applications for typewriters should be made to the Local Rationing Board of the Office of Price Administration.

Any person may rent a new or used portable typewriter or a used non-portable typewriter. New Non-portable typewriters, however, may not be rented. A portable typewriter is any typewriter which weighs less than 25 pounds.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

June 4, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 5.

I. House Wiring, and other Copper Products

There are no special restrictions on house wiring and any house may be wired if the necessary material is obtainable. However, all sales of house wiring material by a cooperative to its members are subject to the restrictions of Paragraphs (f)(1)(2) and (3) of Preference Rating Order P-46, since all materials sold to consumers must be included as "deliveries" and "withdrawals" of materials, within paragraph (f). There are no restrictions on the sale of house wiring material by one cooperative to another cooperative.

There are no restrictions on the sale of house wiring materials on hand by a warehouse. A warehouse is defined in Order M-9-a as "any Person regularly engaged in the wholesale business who maintains stocks of Brass Mill or Wire Mill Products and sells or holds the same for sale without change in form". However, under the provisions of Order M-9-a, before any such warehouse can purchase additional copper wire, it must show that the additional wire will be used to fill an order having a rating of A-1-k or higher.

Further, Order M-9-c prohibits the manufacturing of copper wire and most other products containing copper after June 15, or the selling of such copper wire or other copper products by a manufacturer from his inventory after June 15, unless the manufacture or sale is to fill an Order having a preference rating of A-1-k or higher.

If a cooperative is unable to acquire house wiring material from another cooperative or store or warehouse, the cooperative should fill out a PD-1A Application for a preference rating which should be submitted to Mr. R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis, Missouri, for forwarding to the War Production Board.

II. Line Extensions

The War Production Board has indicated that it will approve plans to use certain types of copper conductor instead of steel conductor in applications for WPB approval to construct extensions in excess of 250 feet and up to 2,000 feet in the special cases set forth and explained on Page 2 of War Regulations Bulletin No. 1.

Since the following types of copper conductor have small copper content, if these conductors are in inventory or are available without the use of a preference rating, they may be used instead of galvanized steel wire:



#6 AWG and smaller copperweld 30 and 40% conductivity  
3 #12 AWG stranded copperweld 40% conductivity  
#12 SCG and SCP Amerductor

The War Production Board has ruled that it will no longer approve the double coating of zinc for galvanized steel conductor. It should also be pointed out that the present Order P-46 will expire June 30, and that no extensions should be planned after this date, as the present ruling on extensions under P-46 will probably be eliminated because of the increasing shortage of critical materials.

### III. Price Regulation of Machines and Parts

This regulation was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin #2, Page 2. However, note that the effective date has been postponed and this regulation will not go into effect until July 1.

### IV. Extensions to War Housing Projects

Because of the critical need for raw materials for use in the War effort, WPB has issued an administrative letter restricting the amount of material which can be used in extending services to war housing projects. WPB requires that no new housing projects be started prior to obtaining approval for extensions of utility service. All utility systems are required to assist in this program by preparing promptly their applications for extensions for new housing projects. However, the local housing officials should indicate their approval of housing projects before utility extensions are designated.

In order to conserve copper for direct war uses, WPB is surveying the amount of excess inventories of electric systems so that future extensions to housing projects will be made by the use of materials listed in excess stocks. These excess stocks are to be redistributed between electric systems if needed. To facilitate this redistribution, the Power Branch is preparing a catalog of conductor (AWG 4, 6 and 8), distribution transformers, and meters reported as being in excess stock. Approved applications for extensions to housing projects will receive a letter of authorization from WPB to acquire specified quantities of conductor, transformers and meters from other electric systems.

The following standards are the maximum weight and distance allowances for housing extensions. It is expected that available weights and distances will be substantially less than the maximums.

#### MAXIMUM STANDARDS FOR WAR HOUSING ELECTRIC SERVICE

(Excluding interior wiring)

	<u>Housing Started Prior to April 22</u>	<u>Housing Started After April 22</u>
Primaries	No. 6	No. 6
Secondaries	No. 4	No. 6
Services - 2 Wire	No. 8	No. 8



Distribution Transformer Capacity  
per Dwelling Unit

300 watts

200 watts

Copper Conductor for Utility Lines  
Only per Dwelling Unit

60 pounds

30 pounds

Note: Steel wire primaries should be specified wherever possible.  
Above standards apply where electric ranges are not used.  
Copper allowance covers all conductors for distribution lines  
and services installed on the site, plus reinforcement of facilities to bring electricity to the site.

#### V. New Heavy Power and Steam Equipment

Limitation Order L-117, issued by the War Production Board, prohibits the purchase or sale of new heavy power and steam equipment, unless the sale is pursuant to an approved order. An approved order is an order bearing a preference rating of A-9 or higher, assigned by a PD-1A certificate or a PD-200 project rating certificate which specifies the particular power equipment desired. Therefore, the preference rating which may be assigned to orders by cooperatives under Preference Rating Order P-46 may not be used to obtain any equipment affected by this Order.

Limitation Order L-117 covers the following new heavy power and steam equipment:

"(1) Steam generating boilers above 100 pounds pressure, which are to be used for any purpose; and stokers, pulverizers, boiler feed pumps, fuel conveying equipment, forced or induced draft fans, dust collectors and valves (for operation at pressure of 600 pounds or above and temperatures of 750° F. or above) used in the operation of such steam generating boilers.

- (2) Steam-turbine and steam engine generator units.
- (3) Mechanical drive steam-turbines above 50 h.p.
- (4) Condensers (steam), heat exchangers for use in steam electric generation, and auxiliaries.
- (5) Internal combustion engines and engine generator units above 50 h.p. or 25 Kw. if connected to generator.
- (6) Frequency changers.
- (7) Synchronous condensers.
- (8) Mercury Arc rectifiers for power use.
- (9) Oil or air circuit breakers of 600 amperes or larger, or 16,000 volts or higher rating.
- (10) Metal clad switch gear.
- (11) Unit substations.
- (12) Transformers above 500 Kva."

#### VI. New Industrial Equipment

General Limitation Order L-123, issued by WPB, prohibits the sale of new industrial equipment except pursuant to an approved order. An approved



order is any order bearing a preference rating of A-9 or higher. The A-5 rating obtained under Order P-46 may, therefore, be used to obtain this equipment for operating supplies, maintenance or repairs. New industrial equipment includes the following:

- (1) Mechanical power transmission equipment, which means:
  - (a) Open and enclosed gearing for transmitting one-quarter horsepower and over, except high speed turbine type gears;
  - (b) Mechanical drives and parts thereof for transmitting or handling one-quarter horsepower and over.
- (2) Industrial compressors and vacuum pumps, with certain exceptions.
- (3) Industrial pumps, mechanically operated, including centrifugal, power reciprocating turbine, deep well turbine, rotary, cam, screw, gear, valve and jet types; but not including pumps for farm use, measuring and dispensing pumps, vertical submerged reciprocating or turbine type used in oil wells for petroleum production, or boiler feed pumps used in the operation of steam generating boilers above 100 pounds pressure, which are to be used for any other purpose.
- (4) Electric motors, one horsepower and over.
- (5) Industrial hand trucks, other than highway.
- (6) Stationary steam engines, except marine engines and generator sets.
- (7) Industrial air washers.
- (8) Electric controls, manual and magnetic, including safety switches for motors, 1 h.p., and over.

## VII. Domestic Mechanical Refrigerators

Under the original order L-5-b, freezing the sale of mechanical refrigerators issued February 14, 1942, stocks of domestic mechanical refrigerators then in the hands of retailers could be sold. A new order, L-5-d, has been issued by WPB, effective June 15, 1942, which applies only to refrigerators obtained after February 14.

Under the new Order, refrigerators on hand February 14, 1942, may still be sold, but those obtained thereafter may be sold, shipped or delivered, beginning June 15 only to fill military and naval contracts or purchase orders, or pursuant to a certificate of transfer issued by the Director of Industry Operations. Applications for certificates must be filed on Form PD-427 with the appropriate governmental agency. Upon approval by that agency, a certificate will be issued by the Director of Industrial Operations. Forms should be filed as follows: for public war housing projects, with the National Housing Agency, Office of the Administrator, Washington, D. C.; for privately financed housing projects, with the Local Federal Housing Administration Insuring Office; for public health needs, with the U. S. Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Missouri

June 11, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 6

I. Line Relocations

A new ruling on line relocations has been obtained from the War Production Board. This ruling supersedes all previous rulings and information on line relocations. Therefore Paragraph I of War Regulations Bulletin No. 3, as well as all information on line relocations in any Operations Memorandum is no longer in effect.

(A) Line relocations may be made without securing authorization from the War Production Board only if the line relocation does not result in service to any new consumer, and does not require the use of more than \$500 worth of additional materials of any kind.

(B) No other line relocations may be made under any circumstances, unless special permission is obtained from the War Production Board.

(C) However, lines may be taken down without permission from WPB if all the materials taken down are put into inventory. The materials may then be withdrawn from inventory under the same restrictions as apply to withdrawals of any other materials from inventory under Order P-46.

When authorization for line relocations is required under the above rules, a letter should be addressed to Mr. J. A. Krug, Chief, Power Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., requesting permission to make the desired relocations. The letter should state the cause of removal and the purpose of the relocation, the weight and value of the critical materials involved, and the length of line to be relocated. Any new materials required should be separately specified. The letter should be sent to R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis. His office will check the letter and send it to WPB.



## II. Tire and Tube Rationing

The tire and tube rationing rules are set forth in Paragraph IV of War Regulations Bulletin No. 1.

Several cooperatives have had difficulty in securing tires for their trucks because their Local Boards had exhausted the monthly quota for tires.

A cooperative experiencing such difficulty should:

Request its Board to apply to the State Administrator for permission to issue a certificate for the purchase of a tire or tube in excess of the Board's quota, pursuant to Section 307 of the Tire Rationing Regulations. If necessary, the Board should request that the State Administrator apply for an allotment from the national or regional reserve set up by Sections 302 and 308 of the Tire Rationing Regulations.

If the Local Board refuses this request, an appeal should be filed with the State Administrator within 30 days thereafter, by means of a sworn statement setting forth all the facts in full, including need for the tires and setting out the appropriate sections, namely Sections 302, 307 and 308 of the Tire Rationing Regulations, which are relied on by the cooperative. If the State Administrator denies the appeal, appeal may then be made within 30 days to Washington.

## III. Safety Equipment

There is no general requirement that a preference rating be used to obtain safety equipment except where the equipment contains certain critical materials - aluminum, asbestos cloth, chromium, copper or copper alloys, corrosion resisting steel or alloy steel, tin, plastics, magnesium or rubber. Under the terms of General Limitation Order L-114, all safety equipment containing such materials can be sold only to fill purchase orders bearing a preference rating of A-10 or higher. A cooperative may therefore apply its A-5 preference rating under P-46 for such equipment.

Linemen's gloves, overshoes, sleeves and blankets, and also conductors of electricity for safety devices and appliances are exempt from the Order and may be obtained without any preference rating although they contain any of the above listed critical materials. But a preference rating must be used to obtain live-line tools containing corrosion resisting steel or other critical materials listed above.

1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

June 18, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 7

I. Price Regulations

A. Maximum Price for Commodities not Covered by Specific Price Regulations

The General Maximum Price Regulation sets maximum prices with certain exceptions, on the sale by anyone of all commodities and services not otherwise subject to regulation. There are some commodities, such as agricultural products, which are exempt from price regulation, but in general, all commodities handled by REA Cooperative are subject to price regulation.

Sales above the maximum price are prohibited, but procedure is provided for adjustment where the ceiling prices of a particular retailer are abnormally low. Prices lower than the maximum may be charged.

The General Maximum Price Regulation applies to all sales, whether wholesale, retail, or otherwise. Cooperatives will be directly affected principally in their retail sales. It should be noted, however, that wholesalers are also governed by the regulation, so that maximum prices are in effect for materials which the cooperatives purchase for use, such as poles and posts, and commodities purchased for resale.

Temporary price regulations which had been provided for electrical appliances, washing machines, and stoves and ranges were revoked May 18, so that such equipment now comes under the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, maximum prices for certain washing machine models (Barlow and Seelig Manufacturing Company's altered Speed Queen Washers and certain Meadows Corporation Washing Machines) are established by Supplementary Regulation No. 8.

(1) How Ceiling (Maximum) Price is Determined

Maximum prices are established as follows:

- (a) In those cases in which the seller dealt in the same or similar commodities or services during March, 1942:

The ceiling price is the highest price charged by the seller during March -

- (1) For the same commodity delivered or offered or service supplied or offered to a purchaser of the same class; or



- (2) If no charge was made for the same commodity or service, for the similar commodity or service most nearly like it; or
- (b) In those cases in which the seller did not deal in the same or similar commodities or services during March, 1942:

The ceiling price is the highest price charged during such month by the most closely competitive seller of the same class -

(1) For the same commodity or service; or

(2) If no charge was made for the same commodity or service, for the similar commodity or service most nearly like it.

(2) Discounts

Evasions are prevented by requirements that a seller may not change his customary allowances or discounts unless such change results in a lower price. However, adjustments are made for allowances, discounts, etc., customarily made to particular classes of buyers, where no delivery was made to a purchaser of that particular class during March.

(3) Taxes

The seller may collect a tax in addition to the maximum price only if the seller collected that tax separately from the purchase price during March, 1942. If taxes are hereafter imposed, they may be added to the maximum price only when the taxing statute permits the seller to state and collect the tax separately.

(4) Records

Retailers, and therefore REA Cooperatives, are required to preserve records, including papers and documents such as books of account, sales slips, etc., relating to prices at which commodities and services were sold or offered for sale during March, 1942. From these records they are to prepare a list of ceiling prices charged during March. The seller is to preserve his customary records, showing prices which have been charged since the General Maximum Price

Regulation went into effect, and, in addition, records showing the basis upon which maximum prices were determined.

(5) Registration

All persons affected by this Order are required to register their establishments with the Office of Price Administration on forms which will be issued later. Such persons are, by the maximum price regulation, automatically granted a license to sell price-fixed commodities and services. This license, however, may be suspended.

(6) Penalties

Civil and criminal liability is provided for violations, or the seller's license may be suspended.

B. Retail Sales of Mechanical Refrigerators

Sales of commodities governed by orders other than the General Maximum Price Regulation include sales of new and used refrigerators.

(1) New Mechanical Refrigerators

Price Regulation 110 applies to the sale of new mechanical refrigerators at retail. By the terms of this price order, ceiling prices are established as set out in detailed attached schedules. Evasion is prohibited. The Order prohibits practices which would result in increased prices, such as decreasing cash discounts, trade-in or exchange allowances, quantity purchase discounts, or allowances for transportation costs, below those in effect February 2, 1942. It also prohibits increasing charges for deferred payments above those in effect February 2, 1942, failing to give or shortening the warranty, failing to give delivery, installation or other service furnished on February 2, 1942, at the prices corresponding to the maximum prices established by this Order.

Records of sales showing the date, name, and address of buyers, model number, price received, quantity sold and discounts, allowances or charges are to be kept for at least one year. Ceiling prices are to be posted where the public may see them. Violations are subject to criminal and civil penalties.

(2) Used Mechanical Refrigerators

Ceiling prices for used household mechanical refrigerators are provided by Maximum Price Regulation 139. Used refrigerators are classified as "as is," "unreconditioned," and "reconditioned". Each class is specifically designated, and a detailed schedule of prices is attached for refrigerators of each class. As in the case of new refrigerators, provision is made to prevent evasion of the price order. In addition, the seller is required to attach labels to the



refrigerators showing the make, year, model number, and if reconditioned, the name and address of the reconditioner, the date of reconditioning, and a statement that the refrigerator has been reconditioned in accordance with the specifications for reconditioning set forth in Maximum Price Regulation 139. In addition, the label is required to set forth the maximum price which may be charged and a statement that lower prices may be charged without violating the order. The seller is also required to keep complete and accurate records of each sale.

### C. Special Provisions Governing "Cost-of-Living" Commodities

Certain commodities are designated as cost-of-living commodities. These include ice boxes and mechanical refrigerators, washing machines, stoves and ranges, floor lamps and bridge lamps, light bulbs, and small appliances such as irons, toasters, glass coffee makers and mixers.

Persons selling cost-of-living commodities at retail are required to mark the maximum price of each commodity where it may easily be seen by the buyer. The maximum price shall be stated as follows: "Ceiling price, \$ ."

On or before July 1, 1942, a seller of cost-of-living commodities at retail is required to file with the War Price and Rationing Board of the Office of Price Administration located in the seller's area a statement showing his maximum price for each such commodity, together with an appropriate identification of it. This report is to be kept up to date by filing statements at the first of each month as to new items offered for sale.

All REA Cooperatives should take steps to mark the prices of cost-of-living items and to register with Price and Rationing Board in the Area.

### II. Tire Rationing

Certificates permitting the purchase of 4-ply tires may now be used to purchase 5-ply tires under a new amendment to the Tire Rationing Order issued by OPA.

1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

June 24, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 8

I. Allocation Classification

The War Production Board has recently issued Priorities Regulation No. 10 which sets up Allocation Classification Symbols and Purchasers' Symbols to be used on most purchase orders, including those placed by REA cooperatives.

All-out production necessary to win the war is requiring increasing supplies of more and more materials. As the shortages of these materials grow, the job of allocating available supplies among various military, industrial and civilian users is becoming increasingly important and difficult.

In order to allocate intelligently, it is necessary to know where the materials are going to be used. For example, it is essential to know whether the materials are going into tanks, or destroyers, or railroads, or to electric generation and distribution systems, or to office machinery and supplies. In addition, it is necessary to know in a general way what type of purchaser will eventually receive the particular products of industry, that is, whether the products will eventually be delivered to the Army, or the Navy, or for civilian use.

Therefore, in order to get this information, a double classification system has been set up. This system consists of Allocation Classification Symbols, in the form of numbers, which will show the kind of product for which the material ordered will be ultimately used; and Purchasers' Symbols, in the form of letters, to indicate the general type of purchasers to whom delivery will be made. These symbols are not intended to show the order of importance of the classes covered. The symbols must be used, even though the material is ordered without the use of a preference rating.

A. Which Purchase Orders of REA Cooperatives Must Be Given Symbols

- (1) All purchase orders placed after June 30.
- (2) All purchase orders, no matter when placed, which call for delivery after July 31, (If the order has already been placed, the cooperative should notify the person with whom such purchase order has been placed of the symbols applicable thereto.)

Exceptions:

No symbols need be placed on orders which fall in



either of the following two categories:

- (a) Retail purchases by the cooperative from retailers; and
- (b) Purchases for resale to members (such as refrigerators, electric ranges, etc.)

B. Purchasers' Symbols

The Purchasers' Symbol for all electric generating and distribution systems is

DP

This stands for Domestic Purchasers (as distinguished from USA or USN, for example, which stand for the Army or Navy).

C. Allocation Classification Symbols

The Allocation Classification Symbol for purchase orders of any materials by all electric generating and distribution systems is

9.10

Except

(1) Orders for material to construct new buildings for electric generating plants, office buildings, or other new REA cooperative buildings. This exception covers all material for the above structures, including all electrical wiring. The Allocation Classification Symbol for orders for such materials is

21.00

(2) Orders for material to construct any new dwelling houses, including wiring material. The Allocation Classification Symbol for such orders is

21.20

(3) Orders for material to construct all other types of new buildings, including farm outbuildings and barns. The Allocation Classification Symbol for such orders is

21.90

(4) However, if the material is ordered for building repair and maintenance, a different symbol is used than is used for new construction. This symbol is the same for all building repair and maintenance, regardless of

the type of building repaired. The Allocation Classification Symbol for such orders is

22.00

D. Examples of Symbols on Typical Purchase Orders

Both the Purchasers' Symbol and the Allocation Classification Symbol must be used on all orders. For example, a few typical orders are shown with the correct symbols:

<u>Materials Ordered</u>	<u>Appropriate Symbol</u>
Line Transformers	DP9.10
Substation Transformers	DP9.10
Wooden Poles	DP9.10
Copper Wire:	
-For Transmission and Distribution Lines	DP9.10
-For New Generating Plants	DP21.00
-For New Office Buildings	DP21.00
-For New Farm Houses	DP21.20
-For New Outbuildings	DP21.90
-For Repairing <u>any</u> Building	DP22.00
Refrigerator for sale to Consumer	No Symbol Required

II. Service to Outbuildings From a Yard Pole

Paragraph (f) of Preference Rating Order P-46 limits the length of lines for connecting new consumers to 250 feet from existing facilities. Administrative Letter No. 2, issued by WPB which is summarized on pp 2-3 of War Regulations Bulletin No. 1 rules that in determining the length of such extensions the measurement of the new construction should be taken from the point of connection to present facilities up to the service entrance to the consumers building. The service drop is included within the 250 foot length.

The question has been raised whether service may be extended to a service entrance and meter attached to a yard pole which is within 250 feet of existing facilities if the consumer-member has extended, or plans to extend, service lines from the yard pole to various out-buildings, such as a barn, granary, dwelling house, pump, poultry house, etc., the combined length of which when added to the extension running from the Cooperative's lines to the yard pole exceeds 250 feet.

Since the 250 foot limitation on member's extensions applies to extensions, or portions thereof, constructed by or for the consumer, any attempt to locate a yard pole so as to permit the member's extension to come within the 250 foot limit when otherwise it would be exceeded, would, of course, be a violation of Preference Rating Order P-46, as amended March 26, 1942. However, in those cases where the consumer-member has a building located within



the 250 foot limit to which service could be extended under the terms of Order P-46, such consumer could on his own behalf, construct extensions to other buildings on his premises. This is true as Order P-46 does not restrict wiring done on a member's premises if it does not have the effect of circumventing the 250 foot limitation of P-46.

Accordingly in those cases where a building on the member's premises is within the 250 foot limitation and otherwise eligible to receive service, there would be no objection to extending the service to a yard pole instead of the building, providing, of course, that such yard pole is located within 250 feet of the Cooperative's lines. Any extensions then made by the member to the house and outbuildings on his premises would not be restricted under the terms of P-46.

### III. Price Regulations

Price Administrator Henderson has stated that there would be no extension on the July 1st deadline for filing ceiling prices on cost-of-living commodities with the Local War Price and Rationing Boards. Cooperatives should take immediate steps to comply with this requirement.

Cooperatives are also required to prepare by July 1st a list showing their highest prices during the March basis pricing period for all articles on which the regulation places the price ceiling. This list is to be kept in the salesroom for the examination of customers or anyone else who wishes to check the March prices.

For additional information concerning the effect of price regulations upon REA Cooperatives, see War Regulations Bulletin No. 7, dated June 18, 1942.

1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

June 27, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 9

I. Preference Rating Order P-46

Preference Rating Order P-46 has just been amended. The amended order will continue in effect until September 30, 1942.

The following changes are made by the amendment:

(a) 250-foot Extensions

Extensions not over 250 feet can be made without prior approval of the War Production Board ONLY where the building to be served is wired and ready for service prior to July 1, 1942.

However, in the case of construction of new buildings, extensions not over 250 feet may be made where the foundation under the main part of the structure is completed prior to July 1, 1942.

(b) \$500 Limit on Cost of Materials for Additions to Property

The order now provides that in determining the \$500 limit upon the cost of material for additions to or expansion of property, the cost of wooden poles and wooden cross arms shall be included. However, there is no change in the rule that the cost of wooden poles and cross arms need not be included in determining the amount of materials which may be scheduled for delivery or withdrawn from inventory in any calendar quarter under the restrictions of Paragraph (f) of Order P-46.

(c) New Preference Rating for Repair of Breakdown of Facilities

In addition to the A-2 rating assigned to deliveries for maintenance and repair of generating plants, and the A-5 rating assigned for delivery of material for maintenance and repair of distribution systems, a new rating is assigned by Paragraph (b)(1)(v) of Order P-46 as follows:

An A-1-c rating is assigned to deliveries of material required for the repair of an actual breakdown of existing facilities of either generating or distribution systems, or for material used to make reasonable advance provisions for such repairs.

However, the A-1-c rating may not be applied to more than 30% of the material in any class which can be scheduled for delivery in each calendar quarterly period under the provisions of Paragraph (f) of the Order. Or, if the inventory basis set forth on Page 5



of Operations Memorandum 8.305 is used, then the A-1-c rating may not be applied to more than thirty percent of the material which may be scheduled for delivery on the basis of that inventory.

For example, if a cooperative has 100 miles of line energized and uses the inventory basis of Operations Memorandum 8.305, it could schedule for delivery in any calendar quarter substation materials costing up to 70% of \$80, which is \$56. Therefore, 30% of \$56, which is \$16.80, is the maximum dollar value amount of material which this cooperative could order under an A-1-c rating for repair of an actual breakdown of existing facilities or to make reasonable advance provisions for such repair.

When a cooperative assigns this preference rating by the usual endorsement required by Paragraph (e)(1) of Order P-46, the cooperative should fill in the endorsement as follows:

"Rating A-1-c, Material to be delivered pursuant to Paragraph (b)(1)(v) of Order P-46, etc."

(d) Serving New Military, War Production and War Housing Projects

(1) New Preference Rating Assigned

Paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of Order P-46 now provides that if a cooperative is constructing facilities to serve any new project which bears a rating of A-5 or better, or to serve new equipment, the delivery of which bears a rating of A-5 or better, after consent of WPB is obtained, the cooperative may use the same rating assigned to such new project or to the delivery of such new equipment, on its orders for materials required to construct the necessary transmission and distribution facilities. If the project or equipment to be served is assigned two or more ratings, the cooperative may use only the lowest rating assigned to such new project or equipment.

(2) Restrictions of Paragraph (f) of Order P-46 not Applicable

Materials used by a cooperative in constructing new facilities to serve a new project or equipment bearing a rating of A-5 or better are not subject to the restrictions placed by Paragraph (f) of Order P-46 upon scheduling of deliveries and withdrawing of material from inventory. Such materials are not to be included in determining the total amount of materials which may be scheduled for delivery or withdrawn from inventory in any calendar quarter for other purposes permitted by Paragraph (f) of Order P-46.

A cooperative may also exceed the \$500 limit placed by Paragraph (f) of Order P-46 on the use of materials for additions to or expansions of property when such additions to or expansions are constructed to serve projects or equipment bearing a rating of A-5 or higher.

However, in order for a cooperative to withdraw material from stores or inventory to serve a project bearing a preference rating of A-5 or higher, authorization must first be obtained from the Power Branch of WPB.

### (3) Obtaining Consent of War Production Board

In order to apply the A-5 or higher preference rating of the project or equipment to be served, and in order to withdraw materials from inventory as is explained in Paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) above, the cooperative must obtain authorization from the Power Branch of the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

A letter addressed to the Power Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. should be sent to R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis, Mo., and his office will check the letter and send it to WPB. (However, in the case of War Housing Projects only, an application should be sent to the Local Federal Housing Authority Office instead of the Power Branch, WPB. This procedure will be explained in the next War Regulations Bulletin.)

The letter should supply the following information:

- (a) Description of the project to be built by the producer, including a print of proposed line construction, showing size of wire, or pipe, capacity of transformers, and other information relevant thereto.
- (b) Relation to military needs, war production, public health, or safety.
- (c) Copy of customer's preference rating certificate or order.
- (d) Whether service can be rendered in any other way, or by any other producer, with use of smaller quantities of critical materials.
- (e) Cost of materials.
- (f) Total cost of producer's project.
- (g) List of materials required for the construction, including the weight of copper or steel required.

The Director of Industry Operations will notify the producer whether and to what extent the application is approved. A copy of such notification shall be furnished by the producer to any supplier to evidence the proper rating granted pursuant to the provisions of this order. The cooperative should also make the usual endorsement required by Paragraph (e)(1) of Order P-46, filling in the endorsement as follows:

"Rating (state the rating of the project or equipment to be served), Material to be delivered pursuant to Paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of Order P-46, etc."

#### (e) Protection Against Sabotage and Air Raids

The A-5 preference rating which could be assigned to purchase orders for materials required to protect property of a cooperative against sabotage, under Paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of Order P-46, can now be extended to purchase materials for protection against air raids or other hostile acts.



However, in order for this preference rating to be used in the purchase of materials and in order for materials to be withdrawn from inventory for this purpose, the following conditions must be met:

(1) The protection must be directed by an authorized federal or state agency;

(2) Consent of the Power Branch, War Production Board, must be obtained. Such consent should be obtained by letter addressed to the Power Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., which should be sent to R. J. Beamish's Office for checking. This letter should contain the same information that is required in a letter requesting consent to serve a new project bearing a rating of A-5 or better, which information is specified in Sub-paragraphs (a) through (g) above. A copy of the order of the Federal or state agency directing the protection against sabotage or air raids must be enclosed.

After consent of WPB is obtained, materials used by a cooperative for this purpose are not subject to the restrictions of Paragraph (f) of Order P-46. The information contained in Paragraph (d)(2) of this Bulletin is applicable here.

This Paragraph I supersedes all previous information. Therefore, Paragraph 3 (B) of Operations Memorandum 8.305 is no longer in effect.

## II. Correction

Paragraph (d), Page 3, War Regulations Bulletin No. 8 - Typical orders are shown with the correct symbols. It is stated there that copper wire, when ordered for a new generating plant, should contain the symbol DP21.00. A correction should be made so that this symbol will read DP9.10. The symbol DP21.00 would be used only where the copper wire is to be used for a building to house a generating plant.

## III. House Wiring and Other Copper Products

Paragraph I of War Regulations Bulletin No. 5, dated June 4, 1942, is hereby rescinded. The rules set forth in this paragraph should no longer be considered in effect.

A new paragraph on the subject of house wiring and copper products will be issued shortly. If any questions arise before new information is received, communicate with R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis, Missouri.

11732  
W 1  
2-11-42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

July 3, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 10

I. Gasoline Rationing

Gasoline will be rationed to commercial as well as to passenger users after July 22nd along the entire Eastern seaboard.

A. Areas Covered:

Gasoline will be rationed in the entire eastern part of the continental United States from the coast as far inland as and including the following counties:

<u>State</u>	<u>Up To and Including These Counties</u>
Maine	(Entire state)
New Hampshire	(Entire state)
Vermont	(Entire state)
Massachusetts	(Entire state)
Rhode Island	(Entire state)
Connecticut	(Entire state)
New York	Wayne, Ontario, Steuben
New Jersey	(Entire state)
Pennsylvania	Tioga, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Blair, Bedford
Maryland	Allegany
Delaware	(Entire state)
West Virginia	Mineral, Grant, Pendleton
Virginia	Highland, Bath, Alleghany, Craig, Giles, Pulaski, Wythe, Grayson
North Carolina	Ashe, Watauga, Avery, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Haywood, Swain, Graham, Cherokee



South Carolina

(Entire state)

Georgia

Fannin, Murray, Whitfield, Catoosa, Dade, Walker, Chattooga, Floyd, Polk, Haralson, Carroll, Heard, Troup, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Early, Seminole, Decatur

Florida

Gadsden, Liberty and that part of Franklin which lies east of the Apalachicola River.

B. Application for Gasoline Ration.

Application blanks for gasoline ration books should be obtained and filed at the Local War Price and Rationing Boards on July 9, 10 and 11.

C. Amount of Rations

1. Passenger Vehicles

"A" book. All passenger drivers may obtain an "A" book which contains 48 coupons, good for 4 gallons per coupon, a year's supply. On the basis of 15 miles to a gallon, this will provide 2880 miles annually.

If a passenger driver drives more than 1800 miles a year in the exercise of his occupation, he is eligible, under certain conditions, for additional ration through a "B" book, or a "C" book. In order to obtain a "B" book or a "C" book, the driver must belong to a car sharing group to take three or more persons to and from work, or must show that he is carrying as many persons as he can and that alternative means of transportation are inadequate.

"B" book. The "B" book must last for three months and contains 16 coupons, good for 4 gallons per coupon. This will provide an additional 320 miles per month. If a driver's occupational driving is less than 470 miles per month (150 from the "A" book and 320 from the "B" book) the book will be made to last four or five months, or longer.

"C" book. Drivers whose occupational driving exceeds 470 miles per month and who belong to a category of users, essential to the public welfare and to the war effort may obtain a "C" book. Such users include persons driving on official government business, and persons engaged in construction, repair, or maintenance services, in the transportation of equipment or materials, or rendering specialized services to agricultural, extractive, or industrial establishments. The "C" book will be issued for three month periods and will contain 96 coupons. More than one "C" book will be issued if necessary.

## 2. Commercial Vehicles

Trucks will be issued either an "S-1" or an "S-2" book or both.

The "S-1" book will have 96 coupons worth five gallons each, while "S-2" books will have 384 coupons of the same value. The books are to last for a four-month period. The applicants will be required to carefully estimate and show the approximate mileage during the four-month period, and they will be issued a book to fit their needs. If a book provides too many coupons for the needs of the applicant, coupons will be torn out from the book.

## 3. Motorcycles

Motorcyclists will be issued "D" books. Each coupon in a "D" book will be worth 1.5 gallons.

## 4. Non-Highway Rations (Farm Machinery, Gasoline Engines, etc.)

Non-highway rations for farm machinery, gasoline engines, motor boats, cleaning and dyeing establishments, etc., will be issued through the "E" and "R" books, good for a six-month period. The "E" book will have 48 coupons worth one gallon each, and the "R" books will have 96 coupons worth five gallons each. They will be issued as needed by the applicant.

## II. Bicycles

All cooperatives are eligible to receive new bicycles for the transportation of employees or supplies upon written authorization from the Office of Price Administration, provided that more than 50% of their orders or deliveries during April, 1942, bore a preference rating of A-10 or higher.

A cooperative desiring to purchase bicycles should file in writing with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., an application specifying that the bicycles are required for the transportation of employees or supplies and that more than 50% of their orders or deliveries during April, 1942, bore a preference rating of A-10 or higher.

## III. Domestic Mechanical Refrigerators

The sale of mechanical refrigerators is governed by Order L-5-d which is summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 5, Paragraph VII.

This Order permits the sale of refrigerators which were in the hands of cooperatives and other retailers on February 14, 1942, at 10:00 A.M. An interpretation of this order has been issued by WPB, stating that refrigerators in the hands of a Manufacturer or Distributor on February 14, and which had been fully paid for, may be sold under the Order. The payment need not have been made in full by the cooperative, if the seller received the full price through the credit financing of the sale.

## IV. Price Regulations of Machines and Parts.

Price Regulation No. 136 which governs the purchase by cooperatives of machines and electrical equipment was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin



tin No. 2, Paragraph II. This Regulation has been completely revised and will go into effect on July 22. It will be summarized in the next War Regulations Bulletin. Therefore Paragraph II of War Regulations Bulletin No. 2, and Paragraph III of War Regulations Bulletin No. 5 are hereby rescinded. The rules set forth in these paragraphs should no longer be considered in effect.

#### V. Use of War Regulations Bulletins

1. It has come to our attention that copies of these War Regulations Bulletins (which are furnished only to REA cooperatives and their attorneys) are passed on to persons unconnected with an REA cooperative. This practice should be discontinued. These Bulletins are written from the viewpoint of an REA cooperative and may be misleading if used by other persons.
2. For the convenience of users of the Bulletins, an index to Bulletins 1 through 10 is attached.
3. The following material is now obsolete and should be crossed out:

War Regulations Bulletin No. 1 . . . . Paragraph V.

"	"	"	"	2 . . . .	"	II
"	"	"	"	3 . . . .	"	I IV
"	"	"	"	5 . . . .	"	I III

# INDEX

## WAR REGULATIONS BULLETINS NOS. 1 through 10.

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>WPB ORDER</u>	<u>War Regulations Bulletin No.</u>	<u>WHERE IT APPEARS Paragraph</u>
Additions to Property . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	.I(b)
Air Raids, Protection Against . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	.I(e)
Allocation Classification Symbols . . . . .		8 . . . . .	.I
Bicycle Rationing . . . . .		10 . . . . .	.II
Breakdown of Facilities - Preference Rating . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	.I(c)
Credit Sales to Consumers . . . . .		4 . . . . .	.II
Gasoline Rationing . . . . .		10 . . . . .	.I
Generating Equipment, Used . . . . .	L-102 . . . . . L-94 . . . . .	1 . . . . . 2 . . . . .	.VI .I
Heating Equipment . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	.I
House Wiring . . . . .		9 . . . . .	.III
Housing Projects, Service to . . . . .		5 . . . . . 9 . . . . .	.IV .I(d)
Industrial Equipment . . . . .	L-123 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	.VI
Installment Credit . . . . .		4 . . . . .	.IV
Linemen's Gloves . . . . .	L-114 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	.III
Lines:			
Extensions --			
In General . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	1 . . . . . 5 . . . . . 9 . . . . .	.II .II .I(a)
To War Facilities . . . . .		9 . . . . .	.I(d)
To War Housing Projects . . . . .		9 . . . . . 5 . . . . .	.I(d) .IV
To Yard Pole . . . . .		8 . . . . .	.II
Relocations . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	.I
Underbuilding . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	3 . . . . .	.III



SUBJECTWPB ORDERWHERE IT APPEARS

		War Regulations Bulletin No.	Paragraph
Live-Line Tools . . . . .	L-114 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	.III
Loading of Trucks . . . . .		2 . . . . .	.III
Motors, Electric . . . . .	L-123 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	.VI
Office Buildings . . . . .	P-46; L-41 . . . . .	3 . . . . .	.II
Plumbing Equipment . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	.I
Power Equipment . . . . .	L-117 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	.V
Power Limitation . . . . .	L-94 . . . . .	2 . . . . .	.I
Price Regulations . . . . .		7 . . . . .	.I
		8 . . . . .	.III
Pumps, Electric . . . . .	L-123 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	.VI
Refrigerators . . . . .	L-5-d . . . . .	5 . . . . .	.VII
		10 . . . . .	.III
Relocations . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	.I
Sabotage, Protection against . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	.I(e)
Safety Equipment . . . . .	L-114 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	.III
Steam Boilers, Used . . . . .	L-102 . . . . .	1 . . . . .	.VI
Steam Equipment . . . . .	L-117 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	.V
Stoves . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	.I
Street Lighting . . . . .		3 . . . . .	.V
Tire and Tube Rationing . . . . .		1 . . . . .	.IV
		6 . . . . .	.II
		7 . . . . .	.II
Truck Rationing . . . . .	M-100 . . . . .	1 . . . . .	.III
Truck Conservation . . . . .		2 . . . . .	.III
Typewriter Rationing . . . . .		4 . . . . .	.III
Underbuilding . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	3 . . . . .	.III
War Facilities, Service to . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	.I(d)

1933  
W-9  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
St. Louis, Missouri

July 11, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 11

I. Price Regulation of Machines and Parts (Including Electrical Equipment)

OPA Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, which has been completely revised, now provides that, on or after July 22, 1942, regardless of any contract, lease or other obligation, no person shall sell, rent, deliver, purchase or accept delivery of any new or used machine or part or machinery services at a price higher than the maximum price set by this Regulation.

Since a purchaser is prohibited from buying a machine or part or machinery services at higher than the maximum price, if a purchasing cooperative has no knowledge of what the correct maximum price is, it should obtain from the seller a written statement in which the seller affirms to the best of his knowledge, information and belief that the price charged does not exceed the maximum price established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 136.

This Regulation does not apply to sales at retail, and, therefore, it does not apply to sales by cooperatives to consumers. Such sales would, of course, in most cases be subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation, which is summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 7, paragraph II.

However, Regulation No. 136 does apply to sales of machines and parts by one cooperative to another cooperative, and to all purchases of such equipment by cooperatives from wholesalers and manufacturers.

A. What Equipment is Covered by the Regulation.

1. Machines and Parts.

Maximum prices are set by this Regulation on the sale or rental of only those machines and parts which are listed in Appendixes A and B of the Regulation. Appendix A lists machines and parts for which the maximum price is the price charged on October 1, 1941; Appendix B lists machines and parts for which the maximum price is the price charged on March 31, 1942.

The sale of any other product not listed in Appendixes A or B is subject to the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation or of other specific price regulations. Some products which, although they relate to machinery, are not regulated by Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, are listed in Appendix C, by way of example.

2. Machinery Services

The Regulation also sets maximum prices on "machinery services" which include any operation in the processing, machining,



welding, inspecting, repairing or rebuilding of a machine or part listed in Appendixes A and B.

Note: The following lists of products in Appendixes A, B, and C are not complete, except for electrical equipment, and include only those products which would be of interest to REA Cooperatives.

## APPENDIX A

Machines and parts to which the October 1, 1941 price is applicable:

### Prime Movers

Diesel Engines  
Gas Engines and Gas Generators  
Gasoline and Kerosene Engines for stationary use  
Hydraulic Turbines and Hydraulic Turbine Governors  
Steam Engines and Steam Turbines

### Construction and Mining Machinery

Concrete Mixing, Placing and Finishing Equipment  
Dredging Machinery  
Excavating and Earth-Moving Machinery

### Electrical Equipment

Airways Lighting  
Arc and Resistance Welding Equipment, Electrodes and Supplies  
Capacitors  
Carbon, Graphite and Metal Graphite Products for Electrical Uses  
Circuit Breakers  
Commercial Lighting Equipment  
Communication Equipment including Telephone, Telegraph, Signaling Apparatus and Public Address Systems  
Conduit Fittings  
Electric Motors, Generators, and Renewal Parts (except automotive)  
Electric Motor-Generator Sets  
Electric Storage Batteries  
Electrical Control Equipment (including Magnets and Renewal parts), except control devices used for domestic installations  
Electrical Industrial Heating Units and Devices

Electrical Power Conversion and Rectifying Equipment of any type or size  
Electrical Wire, Cable, and Cable Accessories (except when sold by a manufacturer. See Paragraph II of this Bulletin, below.)  
Feeder Voltage Regulators  
Flood Lighting Equipment  
Fuses for the Protection of electrical equipment  
Industrial and Marine Electrical Lighting Equipment  
Instruments for Measuring Electrical Quantities (except automotive)  
Knife and Enclosed Switches  
Lightning Arrestors  
Magnetos  
Metallic Outlets and Switchboxes  
Metallic and Non-Metallic Ducts  
Outdoor and Indoor Substations  
Panel and Distribution Boards, except asbestos and cement boards  
Searchlight Equipment, except completely assembled military searchlight equipment

Special Electrical Metals and Alloys (except steel with less than 6% alloy content) in any fabricated form used for electrical resistance, magnetic or glass sealing purposes, including Special Contact Alloys and Special Filament Coating Iron Wire  
Street and Highway Lighting Equipment

Switchgear and Switchgear Accessories  
Synchronous Condensers  
Transformers, including Specialty Transformers  
Trolley Line Material  
Turbine Generator Sets  
Wiring Devices  
X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic Apparatus

#### Miscellaneous

Fans and Blowers (including Domestic Hot Air Furnace Fans), except pedestal, portable and ceiling household and office fans  
Lubricating Systems and Devices, industrial  
Mechanical Instruments, for measuring, testing, recording, or indicating, including precision instruments (but not including carpenters' tools)  
Pumps and Compressors, except automotive, hand-operated and farm pumps  
Refrigerating Equipment (25 H.P. or over)  
Surveying and Drafting Instruments (not including school, art and office supplies)  
Water Softening and Purifying Equipment, industrial  
Weighing scales, industrial and platform  
Valves, Automatic.

#### APPENDIX B

Machines and parts to which the March 31, 1942 price is applicable:

Gaskets and Packing  
Governors  
Perishable (Expendable) Tools  
Porcelain and Steatite Insulators  
Radio Transmitting and Receiving Apparatus, including Electronic Devices)

#### APPENDIX C

Some products not covered by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 136. (Maximum prices for the following products are established by the General Maximum Price Regulation or by other price regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration.)

Automotive parts (except batteries)	Carpenters' Tools
Automotive Pumps	Dairy Farm Equipment
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Rivets	Domestic Electrical Appliances (except fans and blowers)



Domestic Furnaces  
Domestic Radios and Phonographs  
Dry Batteries  
Electrical Control Devices used  
for domestic installations  
Farm Pumps  
Flashlights  
Hand Tools  
Hand-Operated Pumps

Incandescent and Fluorescent Bulbs  
and Tubes  
Office Machines  
Porcelain Bushings  
Portable, Pedestal, and Ceiling House-  
hold and Office Fans  
Portable Lamps

B. How Maximum Price is fixed.

1. Machines and parts listed in Appendix A.

If the seller had a price list in effect on October 1, 1941, covering the sale or rental of machines and parts specified in Appendix A, the maximum price to any buyer shall be the net price in effect on October 1, 1941. The net price is the price which the seller would have received on that date from a purchaser of the same class, after adjustments for all extra charges (such as freight, if charged extra), discounts, and allowances in effect on October 1, 1941 had been made.

Special provisions are made, however, to allow sellers, other than manufacturers, who had a list price on October 31, 1941 which was higher than the October 1 list price because of an increase in cost during September, 1941, to increase their price accordingly, after filing a report with OPA.

If no list price was in effect on October 1, 1941, a formula is provided in the Regulation for determining the price which would have been in effect on October 1, 1941, using the labor, material, and overhead costs and the profit margin existing on that date.

2. Machines and parts listed in Appendix B.

The price of machines and parts listed in Appendix B is determined in the same manner as for the machines and parts listed in Appendix A, except that March 31, 1942 is taken as the base date, and no exception is made to cover any increase in cost occurring after this date.

C. Second-hand machines and parts.

Separate prices are set for all second-hand machines and parts, including rebuilt and guaranteed machines and parts.

A second-hand machine or part is any machine or part which has previously been used or purchased for use.

A rebuilt and guaranteed machine or part is one in which all worn or missing parts, if any, which should have been replaced or

repaired for satisfactory operation, have been replaced or repaired and which carries a binding guaranty of satisfactory operation for a period of not less than 60 days, and which is expressly invoiced as a rebuilt and guaranteed machine or part.

The maximum price for any rebuilt and guaranteed machine or part is 85 percent of the maximum price for the new machine or part.

The maximum price for any other second-hand machine or part is 55 percent of the maximum price for the new machine or part.

#### D. Taxes

The seller may add to the maximum price of any new or used machines or parts any tax which was added to the price in effect on the base date (October 1, 1941 or March 31, 1942 as the case may be).

#### E. Machinery services.

If the supplier had a price list for any machinery services in effect on March 31, 1942, the maximum price for such machinery services shall be the net price which the supplier would have received on March 31, 1942 from a purchaser of the same class.

If there was no price list in effect on March 31, 1942, the maximum price shall be the price which would have been charged on March 31, 1942, using the labor, materials, and overhead costs and the profit margin existing on that date.

#### F. Exceptions.

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 does not apply to the following:

- 1) Retail sales except when made by a manufacturer
- 2) Developmental or secret work performed for the government
- 3) Emergency purchases by the government
- 4) Cost plus contracts

#### G. Records

All cooperatives are required to keep the customary records of sales of machines subject to this Regulation, but such records must show as precisely as possible the basis on which the price was determined.

## II. Price Regulation of Wire, Cable, and Cable Accessories

The sale of wire, cable, and cable accessories by manufacturers is governed by Price Schedule 82 of the Office of Price Administration. The sale of wire and cable by all other persons except manufacturers, is governed by Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, summarized above (electrical wire, cable, and cable accessories are products listed in Appendix A to Regulation No. 136).

Under Price Schedule No. 82, the maximum price for the sale of electrical wire, cable, and cable accessories by any manufacturer is the manufac-



turer's net price on October 15, 1941 based upon his price list on that date. The net price means the price to a purchaser of the same class after adjustment for all applicable extra charges, discounts or other allowances which were in effect on October 15, 1941.

If there were no price lists in effect on October 15, 1941, the schedule provides a formula for determining the price which would have been charged on October 15, 1941, using the labor, material, and overhead costs and the profit margin existing on that date.

### III. Bicycle Rationing

The order providing for the rationing of new bicycles was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 10, paragraph II. This order has been completely revised. Therefore paragraph II of War Regulations Bulletin No. 10 is hereby rescinded and should be crossed out.

The new bicycle rationing order provides that in order to be eligible for a certificate to purchase a new adult bicycle an applicant must show:

(1) He is engaged in a gainful occupation or is engaged in work which contributes to the war effort or to the public welfare. (This category would cover all REA cooperative employees.)

(2) He needs a bicycle at least three days a week to travel to and from work or to travel in the performance of his work.

(3) He does not have a bicycle which will serve his needs.

(4) He has not disposed of a bicycle since April 2, 1942 unless he did not need it at that time.

A cooperative may obtain a certificate authorizing it to acquire new bicycles for the use of its employees who satisfy the requirements stated above.

Application for a certificate should be made to the local War Price and Rationing Board. If a certificate is denied, appeal may be taken to the State Director, and then to the Office of Price Administration. Certificates will be granted by local boards according to the quotas allotted to each board.

1,933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

July 15, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 12

I. Electric Ranges

WPB Order L-23-b prohibits the sale of any new electric range for home use, which has a total rated wattage of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  KW or over, unless the order bears an A-9 or higher preference rating, or the purchaser has specific authorization for the purchase from the War Production Board.

The regulations governing the sale of gas cooking ranges are summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 4, paragraph I.

II. Extensions to New War Housing Projects

War Regulations Bulletin No. 9, paragraph 1 (d) summarized the recent amendment to preference order P-46 affecting extensions to new war projects bearing A-5 or higher preference ratings. WPB has issued an administrative letter setting forth the procedure to be followed with respect to extensions to new war housing projects. This letter supersedes the previous WPB letter which was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 5, paragraph IV; therefore, that paragraph should be deleted.

All applications for authority to construct extensions to housing projects must be made on Form PD-545, copies of which may be obtained from the local Federal Housing Administration office.

In the case of publicly financed housing, an original and three copies of Form PD-545 should be filed with the Federal Public Housing Authority office.

In the case of privately financed housing, an original and three copies of Form PD-545 should be sent to the builder who will file them with the field office of the Federal Housing Administration.

In all cases extensions to war housing projects must conform to the following standards:

War Production Board Housing Utilities Standards

A. General

The construction must not result in duplication or unnecessary expansion of facilities in existence or to be constructed. The facilities must be designed to effect the maximum economy in critical materials and labor, at the expense, where necessary, of long range dollar economy in capital investment and operating expense. The utility facilities must have been designed in relation to the housing facilities so as to restrict the overall weight of critical materials to be used to bare war-time essentials.



## B. Location of Structures

Where structures in the housing project will be served by distribution lines located in the public right-of-way, the average distance from the structures to the public right-of-way of the street in which the distribution line is or will be installed, shall not exceed the following:

### Housing projects started prior to July 8:

Structures within such projects started prior to July 8 -- 50 feet.

Structures within such projects started after July 8 -- 25 feet or the legal minimum distance established prior to date of issuance by local ordinance, zoning or recorded private restriction, whichever is the greater.

### Housing projects started on or after July 8:

Where electric primary and secondary facilities adequate to serve the project are installed in such right-of-way prior to July 8 -- 25 feet or the legal minimum distance established prior to the date of issuance by local ordinance, zoning or recorded private restriction, whichever is greater.

Where new electric primary and secondary facilities must all be installed after July 8 -- 25 feet.

Where structures are served by lines which are not located in the public right-of-way of a street, the average distance from the structures to the line serving such structures shall not exceed:

60 feet - for housing projects started prior to April 22, 1942

50 feet - for housing projects started after April 22, 1942

## C. Length of Services

No service shall exceed the shortest possible distance from the electric distribution line to the point of connection with the installation or installations made by the builder of the structure or structures served.

Where a complete or partial joint service for two adjacent structures or two adjacent dwelling units requires less overall weight of critical material than individual services, individual services are not allowed. Where necessary in such cases, easements to permit a joint service are required.

## D. Standards for Electric Facilities

### 1) General

Primary, secondary and service facilities shall be designed so as to use the least overall weight of copper and steel in the service entrance facilities, service equipment and interior wiring.

## 2) Maximum Copper Allowance

The average weights of copper for extensions of service, secondary, primary and grounding conductors (including approach and site facilities) to be constructed to serve the housing project shall not exceed the limitations of paragraph 5 (below) or the following, whichever is the lesser:

Housing projects started prior to April 22, 1942 - 60 pounds per dwelling unit.

Housing projects started on or after April 22 but prior to July 8 - 30 pounds per dwelling unit.

Housing projects started on or after July 8:

<u>Dwelling Type</u>	<u>*Pounds of Copper</u>
1 family detached structures	30 per dwelling unit
1 family semi-detached and ) 2 family detached structures)	25 per dwelling unit
1 family row structures ) 2 family row structures ) 3 or more family structures )	20 per dwelling unit
Dormitory projects	6 per person

\*The above maximum allowances:

- (a) Shall include all service drop, secondary, primary and grounding conductors.
- (b) Shall include all distribution from the point of contact of the service drop to the service entrance conductor of a single dwelling unit.
- (c) Shall exclude any service entrance conductor and interior wiring which serves one dwelling unit only.
- (d) Shall be reduced by the weight of copper conductors which would have been required in cases where steel conductors are used.
- (e) Shall be increased 4 pounds per dwelling unit where electric cooking or electric cooking and water heating is specified and approved for the housing project.
- (f) For the producer, shall be reduced by the weight of all copper conductors in any service, secondary, primary or grounding conductors (as described in a, b, c, d, and e above), which are furnished by the builder.

## 3) Material

Conductors insulated with rubber or rubber content not allowed for primary, secondary, service drops or for bracketing along a building.



Underground distribution not allowed. Underground service not allowed except for service requiring larger than No. 2 conductors.

Steel conductors allowed for primary. Copper allowed only where required delivery dates cannot be met with steel for housing projects started prior to July 8, and for all projects where the voltage spread with steel would exceed 105 to 125 volts. Copper conductors allowed for secondary and service drops.

#### 4) Voltage

Where a choice of voltage is available for primary distribution, that voltage - generally not to exceed 4.4 Kv - shall be selected which will permit construction of required facilities with the least overall weight of copper and of steel.

Design of distribution facilities shall be based on a voltage spread of 105 to 125 volts (more than twice the conventional spread) measured at the entrance point to the branch circuits for the dwelling unit or group of dormitory rooms. Control of voltage drop only to avoid nuisance, such as lamp flicker due to fluctuating loads, shall be eliminated.

#### 5) Size of Primary, Secondary and Service Conductors

Primary, secondary and service conductors are limited to the least quantity of steel and copper which, with voltage held constant by use of regulators, will deliver the applicable peak demand set forth below with residual voltage of 105 volts at the entrance side of the branch circuits for each dwelling unit or group of dormitory rooms.

##### PEAK DEMAND IN KILOWATTS PER DWELLING UNIT\*

Number of Dwelling Units	A. Lighting Only	B. Lighting and Refrigeration	C. Lighting, Refrigeration, Cooking and Hot Water
1	.600	.725	2.8
10	.500	.575	1.8
25	.400	.500	1.2
50	.375	.425	1.1
100	.350	.375	1.0
500	.250	.300	.9
1000	.200	.225	.8

(Interpolate for numbers of dwelling units not shown)

\*Peak demand for dormitory projects shall be calculated at not to exceed 125 watts per person exclusive of infirmaries, cafeterias and recreation facilities; where such facilities are provided the peak demand shall be calculated at not to exceed 200 watts per person.

In general where copper is used for primary, the approach lines will be 2#6 conductors and the site distribution will be 1#6 using the common neutral of the secondary which will be 3#6.

In general the service to one dwelling unit or two adjacent dwelling units will be 2#8, and where electric cooking or electric cooking and off-peak (10 hours or less) water heating is specified and approved for the housing project, the service for one dwelling unit will be 3#8.

6) Transformers

Transformer capacity shall not exceed the applicable peak demand set forth in paragraph 5 above.

7) Street Lighting

Where the most remote dwelling structure in the project does not extend beyond 1000 feet from existing street lighting, new lighting is not allowed. In other cases, street lighting fixtures shall not be spaced closer than one for each 1000 feet of streets within the project, including streets where they bound the project.

Conductor length shall not exceed 50 per cent of total lineal feet of streets within the housing project, including streets where they bound the project.

Material-

Only overhead steel conductors allowed. Metal mast arms and ornamental posts not allowed except for withdrawal from stock without replacement. Transformers for series circuit allowed if secured from surplus stock without replacement.





1.933  
W19  
Cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Missouri

July 23, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 13

I. Truck Rationing

Order M-100 which governs the rationing of trucks, is summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 1, Paragraph 3. The Chief of the Allocations Section of the Office of Defense Transportation has sent the following instructions to Local Allocation Officers:

"Subject: Status of REA Cooperatives

\*\*\*

"Local Allocation Officers are advised that applications submitted by Rural Electrification Administration Cooperatives are entitled to consideration under Class II usage as follows: 'In the transportation of material and equipment for the construction and maintenance of public utilities other than those specified in Class I above.'

"This, of course, has no bearing on the merit of an application from any standpoint other than the usage classification, and Local Allocation Officers should continue to exercise their best judgment as to the necessity for any particular truck."

It is to be emphasized that although these instructions confirm the eligibility of cooperatives to receive new commercial motor vehicles, trucks are extremely scarce and no cooperative should file an application for a truck unless it is a matter of extreme necessity.

When applying to the Local Allocation Office for an authorization to purchase a commercial vehicle, a cooperative should state in its letter as briefly and clearly as possible, the facts which show that the new truck is essential to the continued operation of the cooperative's system. The cooperative should show that the cooperative's old truck is beyond repair, and that a



suitable second-hand truck cannot be purchased. The cooperative should state the number and type of consumers it is serving and the importance of maintaining steady and uninterrupted service to these consumers.

If all these conditions are met and authorization to purchase a truck is denied by the Local Allocation Officer, appeal may then be made to one of the Local Appeal Boards which are now being set up in regions throughout the country to take over the work formerly performed by the Washington Appeal Board. A list follows of the location of the various Local Appeal Boards and the areas over which they have jurisdiction:

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>STATES INCLUDED</u>	<u>APPEAL BOARD HEADQUARTERS</u>
No. 1	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island	Boston, Massachusetts
No. 2	New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey	New York City
No. 3	Eastern Pennsylvania, Mary- land, Delaware, District of Columbia, Northampton and Accomac Counties in Northern Virginia	Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 4	West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
No. 5	Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina	Charlotte, N. C.
No. 6	Alabama, Georgia and Florida	Atlanta, Georgia
No. 7	Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi	Nashville, Tenn.
No. 8	Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	Chicago, Illinois
No. 9	Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota	Minneapolis, Minn.
No. 10	Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri	Kansas City, Missouri

No. 11	Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana	Little Rock, Arkansas
No. 12	Texas	Fort Worth, Texas
No. 13	Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico	Denver, Colorado
No. 14	Montana, Idaho and Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
No. 15	Oregon and Washington	Portland, Oregon
No. 16	(a) Southern California and Arizona	Los Angeles, Calif.
	(b) Northern California and Nevada	San Francisco, Calif.

It is to be emphasized again that no application should be made for a new truck unless it is absolutely impossible for a cooperative to get along without it.

## II. Electric Ranges

War Production Board Order L-23-b, which governs the sale of electric ranges, was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin 12, Paragraph I. This order has just been completely revised; therefore, Paragraph I of War Regulations Bulletin 12 is hereby rescinded and should be crossed out.

A new domestic electric range may now be purchased if the following two conditions are met:

1. The range has a factory sales value of \$80 or more; or, the range, no matter what its factory sales value is, was in the inventory of a retail dealer, which includes cooperatives, on July 16, 1942.
2. The buyer signs a written certificate which states that a new domestic electric range is required to replace one that is worn out, damaged beyond repair, or destroyed; or that no cooking



equipment is available, the premises are wired for the installation of a domestic electric range, and the electric service facilities for range operation are installed.

The regulations governing the sale of gas cooking ranges are summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 4, Paragraph I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

July 25, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 14

I. Revised Regulations Covering Construction and the Sale of Excess Materials by REA Borrowers

All-out production necessary to win the war is increasing the severe shortages of critical materials. These shortages in critical materials, especially in steel and copper, can only be met by increasing the restrictions on all non-military construction until final victory is won!

Therefore, the Administrator, on July 20th, issued a memorandum to all REA borrowers emphasizing the severe shortages in critical materials evidenced by the repeated requests to REA cooperatives from the various branches of our armed forces for critical materials on hand and not needed for necessary operation and maintenance purposes.

In order to make available for direct war needs all such materials not needed for essential operation and maintenance, the Administrator ordered:

(1) That all REA projects **on which construction not related** to the war effort has not yet been completed, stop construction immediately. ~~These~~ cooperatives should immediately advise REA of all critical material not yet installed nor needed for essential operation and maintenance in order that it may be made available for war purposes.

(2) That all other REA borrowers should also immediately advise REA of the availability for war purposes of all excess stocks of critical materials not needed for essential operation and maintenance.

The Administrator emphasized that REA cooperatives, as part of their job in helping to win the war, should comply in the fullest measure with both the spirit and intent of all War Regulations.

The following rulings under Preference Rating Order P-46 should, therefore, be carefully studied and closely observed:

A. Line Extensions

1. Permissible Extensions

Only three types of line extensions are now permitted under Order P-46:

(a) Extensions to a building which was wired and ready for service prior to July 1, 1942;



(b) Extensions to a building, the foundation of which was completed prior to July 1, 1942;

(c) Extensions to facilities of the Army or Navy of the United States or the Maritime Commission, upon direct order of the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission. (Such extensions are now permitted under Supplementary Order P-46-a which has just been added to Order P-46.)

All of the above extensions must not be over 250 feet and must not require materials costing more than \$500.

No other line extensions may be made for the connection of new consumers without special approval of the War Production Board.

Extensions to electric lines and service drops consisting of the addition of one or more conductors to circuits already in place are subject to the above limitations.

## 2. Applications to WPB for Authority to Exceed above Limitations

WPB Administrative Letter No. 3 further states that no application to WPB for authorization to construct other extensions will be approved unless the extensions fall within one of the following six categories:

- (a) Extensions to serve military or naval establishments
- (b) Extensions to serve war production plants
- (c) Extensions required for public health and safety purposes
- (d) Extensions to serve rated housing projects where the use of critical material conforms with the Housing Utilities Standards summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 12, Paragraph II
- (e) Extensions for street lighting which have a direct relationship to public health and safety in connection with the operation of military establishments or war production plants
- (f) Extensions to serve homes (other than rated housing projects)

(1) which were wired and ready to receive service prior to March 26, 1942; or

(2) in the case of construction of new buildings, where the foundation under the main part of the structure was completed before that date;

Provided that such extensions made under this paragraph (f)

do not exceed 2000 feet of two conductor circuit per consumer, and galvanized or copper covered steel wire not larger than No. 6 BWG is used in the construction. Requests for permission to use salvaged copper conductor for such extensions should not be made as the shortage of copper is severe, and its use must be conserved at all times.

No applications for permission to construct extensions other than those outlined above should be made except in very special cases.

Applications for permission to construct extensions falling within the above categories should be addressed to Mr. J. A. Krug, Chief, Power Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. These applications should be sent to R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis, Missouri, and his office will check the application and send it to the War Production Board.

#### B. Certification of Work Orders

In order that the REA may approve work orders for line extensions and for all other construction, the borrower submitting the work order must submit the following certification, signed by the Project Manager or Superintendent:

##### CERTIFICATION

The Undersigned hereby certifies that the construction covered by Work Order No. \_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_, fully complies with all provisions of Preference Rating Order P-46.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Project)

by \_\_\_\_\_ Project Manager

If special authorization from the War Production Board has been obtained, the following Certification should be used instead:

##### CERTIFICATION

The Undersigned hereby certifies that the construction covered by Work Order No. \_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_, was authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ (indicate here source of approval: If letter from WPB, give date; if PD-1A or Project Rating, give date and number.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Project)

by \_\_\_\_\_ Project Manager

Since the violation of any War Regulation or the submitting of any false information in connection therewith may subject all persons concerned to a criminal penalty of two years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine, Project Superintendents should carefully check the legality of all work orders before certifying them. If there is any doubt as to the legality of proposed work under War Regulations, the advice of the Project Attorney should be obtained. If further assistance is needed, Project Attorneys should forward a request for a legal opinion, giving full information, to the War Regulations Unit, RE Division, Office of the Solicitor, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

#### C. Sale of Materials and Equipment

The War Regulations affecting the sale of materials and equipment by REA cooperatives have been amended. The following rules now apply to the sale of all materials and equipment by any REA borrowers:

##### 1. Approval of the Administrator

In addition to the existing War Regulations, the mortgages and deeds of trust which secure the notes given to the Government provide



that no property of a Borrower may be sold without prior written approval of the Administrator.

All requests for approval by the Administrator of sales of any materials or equipment by an REA Borrower should contain the following information:

Vendor: (Set forth project designation and corporate title)

Purchaser: (Title: Specify whether an REA borrower--if so, set forth project designation)

Description of property: (Include serial numbers and model numbers or similar information which will identify the particular items.)

Term of sale: (Include per unit price and total price)

## 2. Price Regulations

All sales of material and equipment by REA borrowers should comply with the applicable price regulations as summarized in these War Regulations Bulletins.

## 3. Sale of Materials between REA Borrowers

In addition to the above requirements, Paragraph (m) recently added to P-46 provides that:

No REA borrower may sell materials or equipment to another REA borrower or other electric system unless the Purchaser applies a preference rating of A-5 or higher to its order.

The Purchasing cooperative may use its preference rating under Order P-46 if the purchase is for operating supplies, or it may use a preference rating specifically assigned by the War Production Board.

If the purchasing cooperative may not validly apply a preference rating of A-5 or higher to its order, it should address a letter requesting permission to make the purchase to the War Production Board and send the letter to Mr. Beamish's office for clearance and forwarding to WPB.

## 4. Certification of Sales Between Borrowers

All requests for approval by the Administrator of sales of any materials from one REA borrower to another should be accompanied by the following certification, signed by the Project Manager or Superintendent of the purchasing cooperative:

### CERTIFICATION

The Undersigned hereby certifies that he has examined his 1940 inventory records and that the following

purchase fully complies with all provisions of Order P-46, especially Paragraph (f) thereof.

(Where the inventory set forth on page 5 of Operations Memorandum 8.305 is used instead of the 1940 inventory, the following words should be added at the end of the last paragraph: and the inventory controls set forth in paragraph 5C of Operations Memorandum 8.305.)

Rating A Material to be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b) of Order P-46, with the terms of which I am familiar.

(If special authorization from the War Production Board has been obtained, the following paragraph should be used instead of the above two paragraphs:

The Undersigned hereby certifies that the following purchase was authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ (indicate here source of approval: If letter from WPB, give date; if PD-1A or Project Rating, give date and number).

Since a false Certification of a sale has the same consequences as a false Certification of a work order (See Paragraph B above) the inventory checks required by Paragraph (f) of Order P-46 should be carefully made before the Certification is submitted.

5. Sales of Material by REA Borrowers to Purchasers who are not REA Borrowers

Priorities Regulation 13 restricts the sale of any material or scrap made wholly or in part out of the following critical materials:

Aluminum	Lead
Brass	Nickel
Copper	Rubber
Iron	Steel
	Tin

Sale of material containing any of the above critical materials may be made if they fall into any of the following categories:

- (a) A sale to the Army or Navy or the Maritime Commission, Defense Supplies Corporation and Metals Reserve Company (and a few other Federal Agencies)
- (b) A sale of material at a total price of less than \$100
- (c) A sale of material regularly sold by the seller in the course of his business.



Paragraph (c) would apply to all materials regularly sold by cooperatives to their members, such as house wiring material, electric ranges, refrigerators, etc.

(d) A sale of any tool, machinery or other assembled commercial, industrial or production equipment.

(e) A sale of scrap to a licensed scrap dealer.

If a sale of material containing any of the above enumerated critical materials is proposed which does not fall within any of the above five categories, the sale should not be made until a legal opinion is obtained as to the validity of such sale under Priorities Regulation 13.

D. Copies of Specific Authorization by WPB

Two photostatic or certified copies of all letters of authorization or preference rating certificates from WPB which have not been forwarded by REA should be sent to R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, REA, St. Louis, Missouri.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

August 5, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 15

I. Preference Rating Order P-46

A. New Construction

The War Production Board has just issued Amendment No. 3 to Preference Rating Order P-46. This Amendment rescinds Paragraph (f)(3)(ii)(a) of Order P-46 which permitted construction on all jobs more than 40% complete on December 5, 1941.

Therefore, in accordance with this Amendment, and with the Memorandum of Administrator Slattery, dated July 20, no NEW construction of any kind may be engaged in by REA borrowers unless the construction falls within one of the following categories:

- (1) Construction which has been specifically authorized by the War Production Board;
- (2) Construction of an extension authorized under the rules set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I(A)(1);
- (3) New construction involving materials costing less than \$500 pursuant to Paragraph (f)(3)(ii)(b) of Order P-46;
- (4) Construction due to a line relocation authorized under the rules set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 6, Paragraph I.

B. Sale of Material and Equipment

War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph (I)(C) summarizes the rules in effect with respect to the sale of materials by REA borrowers. Several interpretations of these rules appear in WPB Administrative Letter No. 4 to Order P-46.

This letter states that where materials are sold by REA borrowers to other REA borrowers or electric systems subject to Order P-46, such sales may be excluded from the seller's records of withdrawals from inventory. However, the materials sold may not be replaced in inventory by the seller.

Where a sale is made by an REA cooperative to a purchaser who is neither an REA cooperative nor an electric system subject to Order P-46, such



sale must be authorized under the terms of Priorities Regulation 13, summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I (C)(5). Such sales are regarded as **withdrawals** from the seller's inventory. Therefore, where it is desired to exceed the restrictions on the withdrawals of Paragraph (f) of Order P-46 in making such sales, approval of the War Production Board must be obtained.

## II. Wartime Production Working Hour Standards

In order to achieve maximum war production, the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, Public Health Service, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Commerce Department and Labor Department have recommended the following standards to be observed by war-producing agencies:

- (1) The maximum work hours per week for each employee should be 48 hours. This should be based on an 8-hour day where possible;
- (2) A day of rest should be provided approximately every seventh day;
- (3) At least thirty minute meal periods should be furnished;
- (4) Vacations are necessary to sustain production. They should be planned so that the employer will not lose the services of too many vital employees at any one time.

These standards in no way affect Administrator Slattery's memoranda of May 30th and June 19th, requesting compliance with the Wages and Hours Act providing for time and a half pay for all overtime work in excess of forty hours a week.

## III. Electric Motors Conservation

In order to conserve the existing supply of electric motors over one horse power for the most important war needs, the War Production Board has stated that before priority assistance will be granted for the purchase of a new electric motor, the following steps should be taken by the buyer:

- (1) Exhaust every possible means to locate used equipment;
- (2) Make a thorough survey of existing facilities in order to make use of available equipment by repairing discarded motors, etc.;
- (3) Communicate with the Electric Motor and Control Section General Industrial Equipment Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., for assistance in locating used motors now available. Such letters should be sent to Mr. Beamish's office, REA, for clearance and forwarding to WPB;
- (4) Simple types of equipment should be specified in the purchase order - for example, high speed motors can be used

in preference to the costlier and larger low speed motors. Splash-proof motors should be specified only if the protection is imperative;

- (5) Motors should not be requested with more than necessary power. Overload factors should be done away with or reduced to effect savings in critical materials.

#### IV. Consumer Credit Regulation W

This Regulation which restricts the amount of credit which may be extended to consumers was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 4, Paragraph II.

Several inquiries have been received by the War Regulations Unit of the RE Division requesting an interpretation whether Regulation W applies to the sale of electric energy by REA borrowers to their consumers.

Regulation W applies only to listed articles. Electric energy is not a listed article. Therefore, the sale of electric energy on credit is not subject to Regulation W.

The Regulation does list the following articles which are of interest to REA borrowers:

Equipment designed for household use - cooking stoves and ranges, electric dishwashers, electric appliances, lighting fixtures, household portable lights, plumbing and sanitary fixtures, refrigerators, radios, washing machines, water heaters, and water pumps.

For further information on this Regulation, see War Regulations Bulletin No. 4, Paragraph II.

#### V. Use of War Regulations Bulletins

1. For the convenience of users of the Bulletins, a Revised Complete Index covering Bulletins Nos. 1 through 15 is attached. Destroy the old index. These War Regulations Bulletins should be kept in a separate file so that they may be readily referred to.

2. Correction.

War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Sub-Paragraph (b) at top of page 2: The words "newly constructed" should be inserted before the word "building" so that Sub-Paragraph (b) will now read: "Extensions to a newly constructed building, the foundation of which was completed prior to July 1, 1942".

3. Obsolete Material

The following is a summary of obsolete Paragraphs in these War Regulations Bulletins which have been stated to be obsolete and should have been



crossed out. If you have not already done so, cross out the following paragraphs:

- (1) War Regulations Bulletin No. 12, Paragraph I;
- (2) War Regulations Bulletin No. 10, Paragraph II;
- (3) War Regulations Bulletin No. 5, Paragraphs I and III;
- (4) War Regulations Bulletin No. 3, Paragraphs I and IV;
- (5) War Regulations Bulletin No. 2, Paragraph II; and
- (6) War Regulations Bulletin No. 1, Paragraph V.

REVISED INDEX

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETINS NOS. 1 through 15.

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>WPB ORDER</u>	<u>War Regulations Bulletin No.</u>	<u>WHERE IT APPEARS</u> <u>Paragraph</u>
Administrator's Approval Required			
for Sales of Property . . . . .		14 . . . . .	I(C)(1)
Additions to Property . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	I(b)
Air Raids, Protection Against . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	I(c)
Allocation Classification Symbols . . . . .		8 . . . . .	I
Bicycle Rationing . . . . .		11 . . . . .	III
Breakdown of Facilities -			
Preference Rating . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	I(c)
Certification			
of Work Orders . . . . .		14 . . . . .	I(B)
of Sales between Borrowers . . . . .		14 . . . . .	I(C)(4)
Construction . . . . .		14 . . . . .	I
		15 . . . . .	I(A)
Credit Sales to Consumers . . . . .		4 . . . . .	II
		15 . . . . .	IV
Gasoline Rationing . . . . .		10 . . . . .	I
Generating Equipment, Used . . . . .	L-102 . . . . .	1 . . . . .	VI
	L-94 . . . . .	2 . . . . .	I
Heating Equipment . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	I
House Wiring . . . . .		9 . . . . .	III
Housing Projects, Service to . . . . .		9 . . . . .	I(d)
		12 . . . . .	II
Industrial Equipment . . . . .	L-123 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	VI
Installment Credit . . . . .		4 . . . . .	II
		15 . . . . .	IV
Linemen's Gloves . . . . .	L-114 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	III
Lines:			
Extensions --			
In General . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	1 . . . . .	II
		14 . . . . .	I(A)
To War Facilities . . . . .		9 . . . . .	I(d)
		14 . . . . .	I(A)
To War Housing Projects . . . . .		9 . . . . .	I(d)
		12 . . . . .	II
To Yard Pole . . . . .		8 . . . . .	II
Relocations . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	I
Underbuilding . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	3 . . . . .	III



SUBJECTWPB ORDERWHERE IT APPEARS

		War Regulations Bulletin No.	Paragraph
Live-Line Tools . . . . .	L-114 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	III
Loading of Trucks . . . . .	. . . . .	2 . . . . .	III
Motors, Electric . . . . .	L-123 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	VI
		15 . . . . .	III
Office Buildings . . . . .	P-46; L-41 . . . . .	3 . . . . .	II
Plumbing Equipment . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	I
Power Equipment . . . . .	L-117 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	V
Power Limitation . . . . .	L-94 . . . . .	2 . . . . .	I
Price Regulations . . . . .	. . . . .	7 . . . . .	I
		8 . . . . .	III
		11 . . . . .	I and II
Pumps, Electric . . . . .	L-123 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	VI
Ranges			
Electric . . . . .	L-23-b . . . . .	13 . . . . .	II
Gas . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	I
Refrigerators . . . . .	L-5-d . . . . .	5 . . . . .	VII
		10 . . . . .	III
Relocations . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	I
Sabotage, Protection against . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	I(e)
Sales of Material by REA Borrowers . . . . .	. . . . .	14 . . . . .	I(C)
		15 . . . . .	I(B)
Safety Equipment . . . . .	L-114 . . . . .	6 . . . . .	III
Steam Boilers, Used . . . . .	L-102 . . . . .	1 . . . . .	VI
Steam Equipment . . . . .	L-117 . . . . .	5 . . . . .	V
Stoves,			
Gas . . . . .	L-79 . . . . .	4 . . . . .	I
Electric . . . . .	L-23-b . . . . .	13 . . . . .	II
Street Lighting ; . . . . .	. . . . .		
In General . . . . .	. . . . .	3 . . . . .	V
War Housing Projects . . . . .	. . . . .	12 . . . . .	II(D)(7)
Tire and Tube Rationing . . . . .	. . . . .	1 . . . . .	IV
		6 . . . . .	II
		7 . . . . .	II
Truck Rationing . . . . .	M-100 . . . . .	1 . . . . .	III
		13 . . . . .	I
Truck Conservation . . . . .	. . . . .	2 . . . . .	III
Typewriter Rationing . . . . .	. . . . .	4 . . . . .	III
Underbuilding . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	3 . . . . .	III
War Facilities, Service to . . . . .	P-46 . . . . .	9 . . . . .	I(d)
		12 . . . . .	II
		14 . . . . .	I(A)
Working Hour Standards . . . . .	. . . . .	15 . . . . .	II
Work Orders, Certification Required . . . . .	. . . . .	14 . . . . .	I(B)

1.933  
W19  
COP-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

August 17, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 16

I. War Production Board Form 843 (Copper)

Some REA cooperatives have received from the Copper Branch of the War Production Board, WPB Forms 843-A, 843-B and 843-C, requesting information concerning inventory of copper and copper products.

If you have received such forms, do not fill them out since they do not apply to REA cooperatives. Mail such blank forms back to the Copper Recovery Corporation, War Production Board, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York, so that these forms may be used by others.

II. House Wiring

There are no restrictions on the wiring of buildings; a building may be wired if the necessary material is obtainable. The wiring may be done by the member or by the cooperative. The rules governing the purchase of house wiring material and other copper wire are set forth in Paragraph III below.

However, it should be borne in mind that while a person who is not receiving service from a cooperative may wire his premises, the cooperative may not extend service to such person unless he had a building located within 250 feet of the cooperative's lines completely wired for service prior to July 1, 1942, or in the case of new construction, had the foundations completed prior to July 1, 1942. These rules are set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I(A)(1).

III. Purchase of House Wiring and other Copper Wire

A. Purchase from Manufacturers

No brass mill or wire mill may fill an order for or deliver bare or insulated copper wire or cable, except as expressly authorized by the War Production Board.

B. Purchase from Warehouses and other Wholesalers

No industrial supplier, plumbing supply house or other person engaged in the business of distributing copper wire to industry or trade may deliver any bare or insulated copper wire or cable unless the purchaser has an A-1-k or higher preference rating. Therefore, a cooperative may not purchase copper wire from such establishments unless it can use its A-1-c rating under the conditions set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 9, Paragraph I(C), or



unless the cooperative has been specifically assigned a preference rating of A-1-k or higher for the purchase.

#### C. Purchases from Retail Stores

Copper wire may be purchased from a retail store without the use of any preference rating.

Such purchases made by a cooperative are, of course, subject to the restrictions of Paragraph (f) of Order P-46, which limits the amount of any material or materials which the cooperative may schedule for delivery in a calendar quarter.

#### D. Purchases from Cooperatives

##### 1. By other Cooperatives

A cooperative may purchase copper wire and other materials from another cooperative, or other electric systems subject to Order P-46, if the purchasing cooperative applies an A-5 or higher preference rating to its order. This is authorized under the rules set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I(C)(3).

The cooperative may use its A-5 rating assigned under Paragraph (b) of Order P-46, provided that the wire or other materials is to be used for operating supplies or for maintenance and repair of its system.

##### 2. By Members of a Cooperative

A cooperative may not sell to its members any material obtained through the use of its A-5 or A-1-c preference rating, assigned under Paragraph (b), Order P-46; materials obtained with these preference ratings must be used for operation and maintenance. This follows from the general rule that material obtained through the use of a preference rating may be used only for the purpose for which the preference rating is granted.

Materials acquired with the use of a preference rating obtained pursuant to a PD-1A application which specifically states that the material is to be sold to cooperative members, may be sold to the members. In such cases, the material sold shall not be considered as a withdrawal from inventory under P-46.

Materials, including house wiring, owned by the cooperative and not obtained through the use of a preference rating, may be sold to members. Such sales are authorized under Priorities Regulation 13, since they fall within the category listed in Paragraph I(C)(5)(c) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 14. House wiring or other materials sold to a member under these conditions are subject to the restrictions of Paragraph (f) of Order P-46, since materials sold to consumers are withdrawals from inventory.

#### E. Purchases from Contractors and Others not Mentioned Above

Under Priorities Regulation 13 (discussed in War Regulations Bulletin 14, Paragraph I(C)(5)), purchases of copper wire from a contractor or any person not mentioned above, are not authorized unless the total lot of material for sale is less than \$100, or an A-1-k or higher preference rating can be applied. In all other cases, specific approval from the War Production Board must be obtained. A letter should be addressed to the Power Branch of the War Production Board requesting authority to make the purchase. Such letter should be submitted to Mr. Beamish's office, for forwarding to WPB.

The above rules with respect to copper wire and house wiring apply to both new and used copper wire and house wiring.

#### IV. Purchase and Use of Other Copper Products

##### A. Purchase from Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers

Effective June 15, 1942, manufacturers were prohibited from manufacturing or assembling any products containing copper except to fill orders bearing a preference rating of A-1-k or higher. Therefore, no product containing copper which was manufactured or assembled after June 15, can be sold or delivered unless the purchaser has a preference rating of A-1-k or higher. However, if any completely assembled electrical products containing copper were manufactured before June 15, they may be purchased by cooperatives or their members if such products are still available.

The manufacture of most copper products, other than essential electrical products, was stopped on March 31. However, if any such assembled products are still available, they may be purchased in most instances without a preference rating.

##### B. Purchases from Cooperatives

The rules set forth in Paragraph III(D) above, apply here.

##### C. Use of Copper Products

There are no special restrictions on the use of electrical copper products by cooperatives or their members, except the restrictions of Order P-46 on the amount of materials which may be used by cooperatives. However, in view of the critical shortage of copper for military and essential civilian needs, every effort should be made to substitute a less critical material whenever possible, regardless of any increased cost.

The following restrictions apply to the use of non-electrical copper products:

1. No person may install or connect to a building any copper pipe for plumbing or heating purposes, or any other copper building materials, such as roofing items, weather stripping, gutters, drain spouts, etc. except in the following instances:



- a) Copper material owned by and installed for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Coast Guard or War Shipping Administration;
- b) Copper material not in excess of 25 pounds for each necessary repair to a building, provided that such copper pipe, tubing or material is used to repair or replace copper pipe, tubing or material;
- c) Any installation of copper material where specific approval has been obtained from the War Production Board.

- 2. No person shall deliver copper pipe or building material for installation in a building, unless the installation is permitted under paragraph 1 above.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 above do not apply to machines which are attached to buildings, such as heaters, refrigerators, etc.

#### V. Tires

The regrooving of tires is now prohibited unless prior written approval is obtained from the War Production Board. The regrooving of tires is the cutting of new tread in the existing rubber on a tire.

#### VI. Plumbing and Heating Equipment

The War Regulations restricting the sale of new plumbing and heating equipment were summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 4, Paragraph I.

By amendment to WPB Order L-79, the following additional equipment is now also covered by the Order:

The following items of heating equipment using gas as fuel; Steam and hot water heating boilers; warm air furnaces, floor furnaces, unit heaters, conversion burners, and gas steam radiators.

1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

September 2, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 17

I. Price Regulation of Sales of Materials from Inventory

The Office of Price Administration recently issued Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 which went into effect August 20. This Regulation, in general, sets the maximum price at which REA cooperatives may sell excess stocks in inventory to other REA cooperatives or electric systems subject to Order P-46. It also applies to sales and purchases by cooperatives from contractors.

The determination of the proper maximum price is rather complicated and is developed in detail in a special appendix for project attorneys at the end of this Bulletin. Generally, the maximum price for excess stock sold by REA cooperatives will be the price which the original supplier would now be permitted to charge, plus delivery charges.

To determine maximum prices for sales of materials governed by Regulation No. 204, REA cooperatives should consult their project attorneys. The special appendix attached hereto will enable project attorneys in most cases to determine the method of finding the maximum price.

Price Regulation No. 204 does not apply to sales of materials to members of a cooperative, such as house wiring and electrical appliances. Sales of such materials are governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation which is summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 7, Paragraph I.

II. Price Regulation of Machines and Parts (Including Electrical Equipment)

Maximum Price Regulation No. 136, summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 11, Paragraph I, has been amended. The following changes have been made:

(1) The definition of second-hand machines and parts has been changed. A second-hand machine or part is any machine or part which has previously been used. Therefore, any machine or part which has been purchased for use but has not been used is no longer regarded as a second-hand machine or part and it is no longer subject to the requirement that it can be sold at only 85% or 55% of the price for a new machine. It is, of course, subject to the price restrictions on new machinery.



(2) Electrical wire cable and cable accessories and Mica capacitors are now listed in APPENDIX B instead of APPENDIX A.

(3) The following items of material have also been added to APPENDIX B:

Pole Line Hardware and Line Construction  
Specialties  
Porcelain Bushings  
Glass Insulators

In order to keep your War Regulations Bulletin No. 11 correct, so that it will show these amendments, write in the following changes on your copy of War Regulations Bulletin No. 11:

- (1) Page 2 under Electrical Equipment - Add the words "Except Mica Capacitors" after the word "Capacitors".
- (2) Page 2 under Electrical Equipment - Cross out following: "Electrical Wire, Cable, and Cable Accessories (except when sold by a manufacturer. See Paragraph II of this Bulletin, below)"

- (3) Page 3 under APPENDIX B - Add the following items:

"Mica Capacitors  
Pole Line Hardware and Line Construction  
Specialties  
Porcelain Bushings  
Glass Insulators"  
Electrical Wire, Cable and Cable Accessories,  
when not covered by Price Schedule 82 summarized  
in Paragraph II below.

- (4) Page 4, near the top - Cross out the following:

"Porcelain Bushings";

- (5) Page 4, Paragraph C, third line from bottom of page - Cross out the last four words in sentence:

"Or purchased for use";

- (6) Page 5, third line up from bottom of page - Change "Appendix A" to "Appendix B".

### III. Tire Rationing

Several inquiries have been received by the War Regulations Unit of the RE Division, from REA cooperatives who have been informed by their local Tire Rationing Boards that a memorandum was received by the Boards stating that beginning August 1, no new tires may be obtained for pick-up trucks, and that such trucks are eligible to receive only re-treaded tires.

It is probable that the memorandum involved is one which was sent to most Tire Rationing Boards about August 1, and which called the provisions of Section 608 of the Tire Rationing Regulations (Added by Amendment 7, April 29, 1942) to the Boards' attention. This Section provides that where any truck can use passenger-type tires which are for sale, a certificate shall not be granted for new truck-type tires. In such cases, only new passenger-type tires of the size required for the truck may be purchased, and they must be allotted from the passenger-car tire quota.

However, pick-up trucks, just like any other trucks, are eligible to receive new tires, provided that the requirements of the Tire Rationing Regulations have been met. These requirements are summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 1, Paragraph IV.

If any cooperative is having difficulty in this respect with its Local Tire Rationing Board, it should call this War Regulations Bulletin to the attention of the Board.

#### APPENDIX FOR PROJECT ATTORNEYS

##### I. Price Regulation of Sales of Excess Inventories

###### A. What Sales of Material are Covered

OPA Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which went into effect August 20, sets maximum prices on the sale of idle or frozen materials which it defines as any commodity or product not in a form normally sold by the seller in the ordinary course of his business and which is sold or delivered pursuant to Priorities Regulation 13. Accordingly, it is applicable to almost all sales by cooperatives to other REA cooperatives or electric systems subject to Order P-46, as well as to purchases and sales between contractors and cooperatives of any product containing the critical materials covered by Priorities Regulation 13, which is summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I (C)(5).

This Price Regulation does not apply to sales of material to members of a cooperative, such as house wiring and electrical appliances, since such material is in a form normally sold by the cooperative in the ordinary course of their business. Such sales are of course governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 7, Paragraph I.

###### B. How Maximum Price is Determined

(1) The maximum price of any material governed by the Regulation is the maximum price which the original supplier would be permitted to charge for the same or similar material under the applicable maximum price regulation.

This price includes the same discounts and allowances which would be granted in a sale by the original supplier to a purchaser of the same class as the purchaser from the



cooperative. Delivery charges may be added if allowed by the Maximum Price Regulations applicable to the material for sale. In computing the delivery charges, the material shall be considered as if it were located at the original supplier's plant, warehouse or place of business, no matter where the material is at present.

(2) If the original supplier has no maximum price for the same or similar material, the maximum price f.o.b. the present location of the material shall be the actual delivered cost of the material to the seller.

"Actual delivered cost" means the net price per unit paid by the seller for the material including all transportation and delivery charges actually paid by the seller. It does not include any storage, handling, or other charges paid or received after the material was received at the seller's plant or warehouse.

(3) There is no maximum price on the sale of idle or frozen materials to a producer of similar materials. The reason for this rule is that where the material is sold to a producer of such material, there will be a Maximum Price Regulation applicable to any resale of the material by the producer.

For Example: A cooperative desires to sell new copper conductor in excess stock. The conductor was originally obtained from a manufacturer. The maximum price that could be charged by the cooperative would be the maximum price which that manufacturer can now charge if it were to sell the same material to the Purchaser from the cooperative. This price would be determined by the method set forth in Price Schedule 82, which is summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 11, since Price Schedule 82 is the regulation applicable to sales of copper conductor by a manufacturer.

Price Schedule 82 provides that the maximum price for such sale is the price in effect on October 15, 1941, based on the price list of that date. If the cooperative does not know what such price was, it should communicate with the manufacturer and obtain such information.

In any case where you are unable to determine the correct and legal maximum price for any sale, it is suggested that you consult the nearest office of the Office of Price Administration if there is one convenient to you. If this is not practicable, communicate with the War Regulations Unit, Solicitor's Office, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

### C. Delivery Charges

Price Regulation 204 is not clear on what delivery charges may be added. This matter has been taken up with the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C. As soon as we have complete information on this point it will be published in a War Regulations Bulletin.

#### D. Taxes

Any tax which applies to the sale may be collected in addition to the maximum price only if the tax statute does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax separately from the purchase price, and if the seller does state it separately. The seller may also collect an amount equal to the amount of tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased.

#### E. Records

On and after the effective date of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, every person making sales of idle or frozen materials shall make and keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for a period of not less than two years complete and accurate records of each such sale showing (1) description of the material, (2) the quantity sold, (3) when, at what price and from whom the material was purchased, (4) when, at what price and to whom the material was sold, and (5) how the selling price was arrived at.

#### F. Special Permission to Exceed Maximum Price

In case of hardship, application may be made to the Office of Price Administration for permission to sell idle or frozen materials at a price higher than the maximum price. This should not be done except in rare instances of extreme hardship. In such cases, the cooperative should communicate through its project attorney with the War Regulations Unit, RE Division, Office of the Solicitor, for information as to the necessary procedure and legal clearance for the application.

#### G. Special Note

Please note that all sales of material by REA cooperatives must receive administrative approval of REA prior to the sale. In requesting administrative approval to the sale of materials from inventory, submit, in addition to other information submitted, all information relating to the price at which the material is to be sold.





11/32  
W19  
207.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

September 15, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN No. 18

I. Deferments of Personnel of REA Cooperatives

The Rural Electrification Administration has received many inquiries from REA cooperatives with respect to the status of project personnel under the Selective Training and Service Act. On this point, the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System has released Occupational Bulletin No. 9. This Bulletin was issued as a guide to Local Boards in the deferment of men engaged in electric power activities.

The Bulletin states that the production, transmission and distribution of power are activities which are essential to the support of the war effort. Furthermore, it is stated that certain critical occupations in the field of power activity must be filled by persons with a specified degree of training and skill for full effectiveness of the activity. According to the Bulletin, there is some shortage of persons qualified to engage in certain critical occupations. The occupations of interest to REA cooperatives are as follows:

Dispatcher, Load  
Draftsman, Engineering  
Engineer, Operating  
    Technical  
    Watch  
Foreman  
Lineman  
Mechanic, Maintenance  
    Station (Electrician)  
Oiler-Operator  
Operator, Auxiliary Equipment  
    Engine  
    Heavy Mobile Equipment  
    Substation  
    Switchboard  
Repairman, Electric  
    Power Plant or Substation  
Superintendent

The Rural Electrification Administration desires to point out to all REA cooperatives that it feels that a cooperative should not request deferment from Selective Service for any project personnel except in cases of absolute necessity. Furthermore, in cases where deferment is requested because of the exigencies of the particular situation, the period of deferment requested should be no longer than that required to obtain and train a substitute.



In obtaining replacements for personnel who have been inducted, the cooperatives should bear in mind that the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, provides for employees obtaining their former position after their period of service is over. When an inducted employee receives his certificate at the completion of his period of service and if he is still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and makes application for reemployment within forty days after his release, an employer is required to restore such employee to his former position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible and unreasonable to do so.

## II. Softwood Lumber

Rigid controls on the distribution and use of all types and grades of softwood lumber effective August 27, have been established by the War Production Board in Conservation Order M-208. "Softwood Lumber" is defined in the Order as any sawed lumber (except shingles or lath) of any size or grade, whether rough, dressed on one or more sides, dressed and matched, shiplapped, worked to pattern, or grooved for splines, or any species of softwood, but not including plywood, veneer, or used lumber.

Cross Arms, braces, etc., or any softwood lumber that is the product of sawing is covered by the Order. Poles and Piling, etc. that are not the products of sawing are not covered. Hardwood lumber is not covered by the Order nor are wooden products that are completely fabricated.

Certain types of softwood (such as clear white pine or clear yellow pine) can be purchased without a preference rating providing such lumber will be used within sixty days and the purchase will not give the purchaser over a sixty days supply in his inventory (see paragraph A below). Most other types of softwood lumber, that meet certain specifications set out in the order, require the use of a preference rating in order to purchase them. (See paragraphs B & C below). Your lumber dealer can tell you what kind of softwood lumber you can buy without a preference rating.

A. The Order divides all purchase orders for softwood lumber into four classes based on the relative essentiality of the use to the war and civilian economy. The classes are as follows:

- (1) Class 1 -- Orders for the most urgent needs bearing preference ratings of AAA, or AA-1, or AA-2.
- (2) Class 2 -- Orders bearing preference rating of AA-2X or lower but higher than A-1-a.
- (3) Class 3 -- Orders bearing preference ratings of A-1-a through A-1-k.
- (4) Class 4 -- Orders bearing preference ratings of A-2 and lower.

When an order bearing a preference rating is received by the producer or distributor, it will fall into one or more of these classes. Thereafter, the rating on the particular purchase order will be treated as though it bore the highest rating in the class in which it falls. For

instance, all orders by the cooperatives on the basis of their A-5 rating which would fall into Class 4, will be treated as of they bore an A-2 rating for the purchase of lumber. The effect of establishing these classes is to limit preference ratings on softwood lumber orders to four only and is designed to simplify the handling of preference-rated orders for lumber.

B. The order provides (a) that no person may accept delivery of softwood lumber for ultimate consumption, unless the lumber is required for use within sixty days after receipt, except that in the case of green lumber needing seasoning, the period shall be enlarged to 120 days, and (b) that no person may accept delivery of any item of softwood lumber when his inventory is, or will be immediately after acceptance of such delivery in excess of a sixty days' supply thereof.

C. Lists A, B, and C are set out in the Order listing in accordance with their relative importance certain uses for lumber. These lists assign preference ratings to deliveries of softwood lumber for certain specified uses to which no higher preference ratings are specifically applied or extended. Uses set out in List A are assigned an AA-2X rating. Uses set out in List B are assigned an A-1-a rating. Uses set out in List C are assigned an A-2 rating.

Of interest to REA cooperatives is the assignment of an A-1-a rating on List B to purchase orders for softwood lumber to be used in the following manner:

- (1) Physically incorporated into electrical equipment;
- (2) Construction of buildings or structures or parts thereof, to replace those destroyed or damaged by flood or fire, earthquake, tornado, act of God, or the public enemy;
- (3) Maintenance and repair of electric, water, sewage facilities;
- (4) Maintenance and repair of office buildings.

A person who is authorized to purchase lumber for one of the above purposes is also entitled to replace in inventory an equal number of board feet of softwood lumber used for the permitted construction and for such replacements may purchase different cuts or lengths of lumber not exceeding the total number of board feet used.

For construction other than the foregoing classifications a cooperative may use the preference ratings assigned under P-46. However, as the A-1-a rating assigned to these classifications is higher than the ratings assigned under P-46 the cooperatives should of course use such higher ratings whenever applicable. Preference ratings assigned by the War Production Board and extended to the cooperatives, may be used for any purchase of lumber but represent no advantage for the construction discussed in paragraph C unless the preference rating is higher than an A-1-a.

### III. Electric Fuses

Order L-161 issued August 25, 1942, prohibits the use of copper and copper alloy in the manufacture of fuses or parts thereof other than current



carrying parts. The Order also restricts sales of fuses by manufacturers except on the basis of a preference rating of A-10 or higher. Sales by others than manufacturers of electric fuses are not restricted.

Accordingly, REA cooperatives may continue to sell electric fuses to their members and other purchasers. They also may continue to purchase fuses from a supplier or wholesaler without the use of a preference rating. If a cooperative wished to purchase electric fuses from a manufacturer, it will be necessary for such a cooperative to use its A-5 rating under Order P-46 where the fuses are to be used on the cooperative's equipment, or to file a PD-1A form with WPB if the fuses are to be sold to its members. Such form should be cleared through Mr. R. J. Beamish's Office.

#### IV. Office Machinery

Several inquiries have been received from cooperatives as to whether they may use their A-5 or A-2 preference rating under Order P-46 to purchase new office machinery. The rating granted by Order P-46 may not be used for such purpose.

The WPB Order governing office machinery provides that no manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or other dealer shall sell, deliver, lease or rent any new office machinery unless the order bears an A-9 or higher preference rating granted pursuant to a PD-1A preference rating certificate which specifies the office machinery to be purchased, leased or rented.

This Order covers the following kinds of new office machinery: Accounting, bookkeeping, adding, calculating, dictating, mimeographing and other duplicating machines, time clock stamps and time recording machines.

#### V. New Industrial Equipment

WPB Order L-123 was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin 5, paragraph VI. This order has been amended to define an approved order as one based on a preference rating of A-1-c, or higher. Therefore, a rating of A-1-c, or higher, is now required to purchase electric motors of one horsepower or more and other equipment covered by the order. Another change effected by the amendment is to except from the terms of the order electric motors used to operate certain kinds of irrigation pumps.

In order to keep your copy of War Regulations Bulletin No. 5 up to date, make the following changes on page 4 of that Bulletin:

Line 1, "preference rating of A-9 or higher" should read "preference rating of A-1-c or higher." The next sentence, beginning with the last two words on line one should be crossed out.

Item 4 "Electric motors one horse power and over" - add the following words: "Except motors used to run certain types of irrigation pumps".

11-7-32  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

September 25, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 19

I. Letters and Applications to the Power Branch of WPB

A. All applications and letters to the Power Branch of WPB which are sent to Mr. Beamish's office for forwarding to WPB in Washington should be addressed to:

Mr. H. S. Marks, Acting Chief  
Power Branch  
War Production Board  
Washington, D. C.

FIVE COPIES OF SUCH LETTER OR APPLICATION AND ATTACHMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED. Failure to submit five copies will necessitate returning the application to the cooperative for the additional copies and will result in loss of valuable time in submitting the application to WPB.

B. Applications to WPB for permission to construct extensions not over 2000 feet to homes wired prior to March 26, in accordance with the rules set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I(A)(2)(f) must now be accompanied by an AFFIDAVIT by the prospective consumer affirming that house was wired prior to March 26, 1942.

II. Increase in Retail Rates Charged by REA Cooperatives

The General Maximum Price Regulation which was summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 7, Paragraph I, sets maximum rates which may be charged by REA cooperatives for the sale of electricity.

The maximum rate is determined as follows:

(1) Where any cooperative sold electricity during the month of March, 1942, the highest rate which the cooperative may now charge is the highest rate charged during the month of March, 1942, for electricity supplied or offered to a purchaser of the same class.

(2) In cases where the cooperative did not supply electricity during March, 1942, the maximum rate would be the highest rate charged during March by the most closely competitive seller of the same class for the same electric service.

In a few states in certain limited situations, REA borrowers may be permitted to raise rates. However, in line with the President's effort to



fight inflation, the Rural Electrification Administration feels that rate increases are not justifiable except under most unusual circumstances. Consequently, any borrower contemplating raising rates should communicate in advance with W. E. Herring, Chief, Cooperatives' Operations Division, REA, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

### III. Construction and Remodeling of Office Buildings and Other Buildings

WPB Order L-41 has recently been amended. It governs the construction or remodeling of all buildings by REA cooperatives, as well as all other construction except construction of facilities used directly in providing electric service. As to such facilities, only the restrictions of Order P-46 apply.

Order L-41 provides that if the total cost of the construction or remodeling is over \$1000, special permission of the War Production Board must be obtained by filing the Revised Forms PD-200 and PD-200A directly with the field office of the Federal Housing Administration having jurisdiction over the location of the site. Total cost includes labor, material, engineering fees, architects' and contractors' fees, insurance charges, and financing costs.

The following additional information should also be filed with Revised Forms PD-200 and PD-200A:

- (1) Information showing the necessity for the proposed construction;
- (2) Any exceptional hardships which the restrictions of order L-41 impose upon the applicant;
- (3) The effect on employment conditions if the application is denied;
- (4) Any other pertinent facts.

If no priorities assistance is required, the following additional statements should be included:

- (1) Statement that no priorities assistance is requested;
- (2) Statement whether any previous application for authorization for this construction has been denied; and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (3) Total value of all construction on the particular structure in the preceding twelve (12) months, if any.

Authorization from WPB pursuant to the above procedure under Order L-41 eliminates the requirement of securing consent under Order P-46. However, if the total cost of the new building or rehabilitation is less than \$1000, but the cost of all materials to be used is over \$500, Order P-46 applies and special permission for the construction should be obtained from the Power Branch of WPB. A letter stating all details should be sent to R. J. Beamish's Office for forwarding to WPB.

Paragraph II, War Regulations Bulletin No. 3, is hereby rescinded and should be crossed out.

#### IV. Preference Rating Order P-46

Paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of Order P-46 has been amended.

This paragraph provides that if a cooperative is constructing facilities to serve any new project which bears a rating of A-5 or better, or to serve new equipment, the delivery of which bears a rating of A-5 or better, after consent of WPB is obtained, the cooperative may use the same rating assigned to such new project or to the delivery of such new equipment, on its orders for materials required to construct the necessary transmission and distribution facilities.

If the project or equipment to be served is assigned two or more ratings, the cooperative may use only the lowest rating assigned to such new project or equipment. However, the following exception has been added by the amendment: Insofar as items containing copper, iron or steel are involved, the cooperative may use the highest preference rating assigned to deliveries of items containing the same metal.

Paragraph I(d) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 9 is hereby rescinded, and should be crossed out.

#### V. Domestic Mechanical Refrigerators

Order L-5-d, covering the sale of new domestic refrigerators, has been revised. The Order does not apply to refrigerators for the storage of frozen foods which operate at a temperature of less than 15 degrees.

A. The Order permits a retailer or distributor (which would include REA cooperatives) to sell any new electric or gas mechanical refrigerator which was in his inventory at 10 A.M. Eastern War Time on February 14, 1942, providing the purchaser submits in writing the following representation:

"The domestic mechanical refrigerator being transferred is for my personal use (or for the use of my family, or my tenants). I have no other domestic mechanical or ice refrigerator at my disposal (or, I have disposed of any domestic mechanical or ice refrigerator which has been at my disposal since February 14, 1942, to a dealer or consumer).

....."

B. Refrigerators acquired subsequent to February 14, 1942, may not be sold on the above basis. However, they may be sold to the United States Army, Navy or Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, or the Panama Canal. They may also be sold on specific authorization of the Director General for Operations, WPB, or on the basis of a Certificate of Transfer. A Certificate of Transfer may be issued by WPB pursuant to a written application filed on Form PD-427.



C. Under some circumstances, it is possible for cooperatives to still obtain certain types of refrigerators from the manufacturers for sale to persons authorized to purchase by the Director General of Operations of WPB or to the United States Army and Navy and certain other government agencies, or to purchasers presenting a Certificate of Transfer. In such cases, if the cooperative has no refrigerators in stock, it should communicate with Mr. Beamish's Office in order to be advised as to the proper procedure to follow in obtaining a refrigerator from a manufacturer or distributor.

D. Order L-5-d supersedes the former orders discussed in War Regulations Bulletin No. 5, Paragraph VII, and War Regulations Bulletin No. 10, Paragraph III. Accordingly, these paragraphs are no longer in effect and should be crossed out.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

September 29, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN No. 20

I. Correction

War Regulations Bulletin No. 19, Paragraph IV, last sentence "Paragraph I(d) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 9 is hereby rescinded . . ." should read "Paragraph I(d)(1) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 9 is hereby rescinded . . . ." Subparagraphs Nos. 2 and 3 of Paragraph I(d) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 9 are still in force and should not be crossed out.

II. Extensions to Serve New Electric Ranges

Supplementary Order P-46-b has been issued to permit extensions to serve new electric ranges where such ranges cannot be served under the existing rules regarding extensions set forth in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I(A)(1).

Extensions to serve electric ranges may be built if the following conditions are met:

- (1) Complete facilities are not installed for serving a gas range;
- (2) The building to be served is not equipped with a range of any other kind equipped with an oven (such as kerosene or woodburning ranges);
- (3) Connection can be made using not more than 15 pounds of copper. Include in measuring this amount of copper, any primary, secondary and ground conductor, and service drop. Do not include service entrance and interior wiring.

If the above conditions are met, extensions may be made to serve electric ranges, without regard to the restrictions of Paragraph (f)(3)(ii)(b) or Order P-46, summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I(A)(1).

III. Rationing of Farm Machinery and Equipment

The increasing shortage of steel, vital to our war needs, has resulted in restricting the production of farm machinery and equipment thus necessitating the rationing of such farm machinery.

The rationing of farm machinery will be handled by the Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued Temporary Rationing



Order A. Except as permitted by this Order, no person can transfer or accept any new farm machinery or equipment regardless of any prior contract or agreement. Certain provisions of the Order that will be of interest to REA cooperatives in the sale or financing of the sale of electrical farm machinery are set out below:

- A. Any new farm equipment may be purchased for resale by dealers, distributors or manufacturers. REA cooperatives are included within this group;
- B. Certain farm machinery and equipment may be sold to consumers only if the purchaser presents a Purchase Certificate obtained from his County Rationing Committee after filing Form MR-1. The County Rationing Committee will consist of three members of the United States Department of Agriculture County War Board, including the chairman thereof. Certificates of application and instructions have already been sent to state and county USDA War Boards. Your board can advise you of the necessary steps you must take in order to obtain the certificate. In general, however, in order to obtain a Purchase Certificate, the farmer will be required to show that his present equipment is not adequate to handle his production, that he cannot meet his equipment needs by repairing existing equipment, by purchasing or renting used equipment or by custom work or other means. He must also show that failure to approve his application will result in a substantial reduction in the production of commodities essential to the war effort and that the machinery and equipment will give better than average service for similar machinery or equipment in the community.

Equipment that can be sold only upon presentation of a Purchase Certificate includes:

- (1) Feed Grinders
- (2) Milking Machines and Milk Coolers

- C. Certain machinery may be purchased without a certificate from the County War Board if the purchaser signs the following certification:

" \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Dealer)

" \_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of Dealer)

"I hereby certify that the farm machinery and equipment described below is necessary to handle my production during the remainder of the calendar year of 1942, including increased or new production planned and needed as a contribution to the current agricultural need.

" \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Purchaser)

" \_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of Purchaser)

Machinery which may be purchased on the basis of the above certification includes: Ensilage Cutters (Silo Fillers), Feed Cutters, Hay Pressers, Grain Cleaners, Corn Shellers; other machines for preparing crops for market or use; Dairying Machinery and Equipment, Separators, Water Pumps, Feed Tank Heaters, and other barn and barnyard equipment; Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Drawing and Laying Batteries, Electric Fence Controllers, Irrigation Pumps.

No attempt has been made to set forth in this Bulletin all the equipment and machinery covered under Temporary Rationing Order A and only those items of electrical equipment which are of interest to REA cooperative have been mentioned. Temporary Rationing Order A will probably be superseded by a permanent order, effective November 1, which will cover more items of farm machinery and equipment.

#### IV. Speed Limit

The Director of the Office of Defense Transportation has issued General Order ODT No. 23. This Order sets a speed limit on the driving of all automobiles and trucks of 35 miles per hour. This speed limit may be exceeded only in rare emergencies for the protection or preservation of life and health.

#### V. Gasoline Rationing

In order to conserve the rapidly dwindling supply of rubber, Rubber Director, Jeffers, has ordered OPA to ration gas through the country. The rationing will probably start sometime in November.

The same type of coupon books and amount of gas rations will be provided as is now in effect under the gasoline rationing program along the East Coast. See War Regulations Bulletin No. 10, Paragraph I(C).

#### VI. Trucks

In order to conserve existing supplies of commercial vehicles and of rubber tires, the Office of Defense Transportation has issued Order No. 21, which provides for the issuing of a Certificate of War Necessity for each commercial vehicle in the United States.

The Order becomes effective November 15. After this date, no operator of a commercial vehicle will be able to obtain gasoline, tires, or truck parts without a Certificate. The Certificate must be carried on vehicles at all times. Where one person operates three or more vehicles, a fleet unit certificate will be issued for each vehicle. The Order further provides that the tires of all commercial vehicles must be checked at an inspection agency every 5,000 miles or at the end of each 60-day period, whichever occurs first. The Order applies to all rubber-tired, mechanical vehicles, built primarily for the purpose of transporting property, except motorcycles.

Application blanks together with complete instructions on how to fill them out and a copy of General Order No. 21 and of a press release explaining the new Order will be mailed out at the end of this month to all persons registered on December 31, 1941, as owning a commercial vehicle. Each application blank will be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope in which the application is to be returned to ODT.



As the mailing of application blanks is completed in a given area all counties covered will be announced. Any cooperative not receiving a blank when such announcement naming its county appears, should communicate with the nearest ODT field office, and request an application, stating the number of trucks it operates.

Application blanks should be filled out and returned immediately upon receipt since it is important that the Certificate of War Necessity be obtained before November 15.

Information concerning any important developments in the program will be announced in these War Regulations Bulletins as soon as they occur.

The Office of Defense Transportation is setting up 87 additional field offices. Additional information concerning these certificates may be obtained from these field offices. A list of the old and new field offices follows. Note that these are the same offices to which application should be made for certificates for the purchase of a new truck.

#### ODT FIELD OFFICES

##### ALABAMA

Birmingham\*  
Montgomery  
Mobile

##### ARIZONA

Phoenix\*

##### ARKANSAS

Little Rock\*

##### CALIFORNIA

San Francisco\*  
Sacramento  
Fresno  
Los Angeles\*

##### COLORADO

Denver\*  
Pueblo

##### CONNECTICUT

Hartford\*  
New Haven

##### DELAWARE

Dover

##### FLORIDA

Orlando  
Tampa  
Jacksonville\*  
Tallahassee  
Miami

##### GEORGIA

Savannah  
Atlanta\*  
Augusta  
Macon  
Waycross

##### IDAHO

Boise\*

##### ILLINOIS

Rockford  
Chicago\*  
Danville  
Quincy  
Peoria  
Springfield  
Cairo

##### INDIANA

South Bend  
Fort Wayne

##### INDIANA

South Bend  
Fort Wayne  
Indianapolis\*  
Evansville  
Terre Haute

##### IOWA

Davenport\*  
Des Moines\*  
Mason City

##### KANSAS

Topeka  
Wichita\*

##### KENTUCKY

Lexington  
Louisville\*

##### LOUISIANA

New Orleans\*  
Shreveport\*  
Baton Rouge

##### MAINE

Bangor  
Portland\*

##### MARYLAND

Hagerstown  
Baltimore\*

##### MASSACHUSETTS

Boston\*  
Springfield

##### MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids  
Cadillac  
Lansing  
Detroit\*  
Saginaw

##### MINNESOTA

Minneapolis\*  
Duluth

##### MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

##### MISSOURI

St. Louis\*  
Kansas City  
Jefferson City  
Springfield

\*Already established

MONTANA

Butte  
Billings\*

NEBRASKA

Omaha\*  
North Platte

NEVADA

Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City  
Trenton  
Newark

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Albany\*  
Utica  
Binghamton  
Syracuse  
New York\*  
Buffalo  
Rochester  
Peekskill

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh  
Winston-Salem  
Wilmington  
Charlotte  
Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo\*  
Bismark

OHIO

Youngstown  
Cleveland\*  
Zanesville  
Columbus\*  
Dayton  
Cincinnati\*  
Toledo\*  
Canton

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa  
Oklahoma City\*

OREGON

Portland\*  
Medford

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia\*  
Allentown  
Altoona  
Scranton  
Erie  
Harrisburg  
Pittsburgh\*

RHODE ISLAND

Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia\*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls  
Pierre

TENNESSEE

Nashville\*  
Memphis\*  
Knoxville  
Chattanooga

TEXAS

Dallas\*  
Waco  
Austin  
Houston  
San Antonio\*  
Lubbock  
Amarillo  
San Angelo  
El Paso\*

UTAH

Salt Lake City\*

VERMONT

Montpelier

VIRGINIA

Roanoke  
Richmond\*  
Norfolk\*

WASHINGTON

Seattle\*  
Spokane\*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charlestown\*

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee\*  
Madison  
LaCrosse  
Green Bay  
Wausau

WYOMING

Casper\*  
Cheyenne

\*Already established





1.933  
W19  
cop.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

October 12, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN No. 21

I. Applications and Letters to the War Production Board

The War Production Board has requested that all applications and letters from REA cooperatives be submitted by REA on behalf of the cooperatives. Therefore, if possible all applications or letters addressed to the War Production Board should be sent to REA for transmittal to WPB. Please forward five copies of all such applications and letters to Mr. R. J. Beamish, Jr., Power Consultant, Rural Electrification Administration, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri. The cooperative, of course, has the privilege of applying directly to WPB, but this request is made by WPB officials to simplify their work.

II. Revision of Preference Rating Order P-46

A. General

The War Production Board has issued a revision of Preference Rating Order P-46. The new order changes considerably the provisions under which REA cooperatives have been operating in the past. In a future issue of this Bulletin, all provisions of P-46 as amended will be outlined and summarized. However, until this Bulletin is issued, the following important changes should be noted and observed by all cooperatives.

B. Construction of Extensions

No extension to serve a new consumer may be made without permission of the War Production Board except an extension which falls within one of the following three classes:

1. An extension may be made to serve a new building where the foundation under the main part of the structure was completed prior to July 1, 1942, and the extension is less than 250 feet in length.
2. Extensions may be made to facilities of the Army or Navy or the Maritime Commission upon direct order of the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission, providing that the extension is not over 250 feet and does not require materials costing more than \$500.
3. Extensions may be made to serve new electric ranges where the conditions set forth in paragraph 2 of War Regulations Bulletin No. 20 are met.



### SPECIAL NOTE

Extensions may not be made without specific authorization of the War Production Board to serve houses wired prior to July 1, 1942.

#### C. New Preference Ratings Granted by P-46

1. The A-2 (for generating cooperatives) and the A-5 (for distribution cooperatives) ratings have both been raised to AA-5. Hereafter, in ordering materials to be used for operating supplies for maintenance or repair, all cooperatives should use AA-5.

2. The A-1-C rating formerly used for material to repair or prevent a breakdown of facilities has been raised to AA-2X. The rule that no more than 30 percent of the material ordered in any calendar quarter can be ordered using this preference rating is still applicable. For explanations of how the 30 percent limitation works, see War Regulation Bulletin No. 9, paragraph I, (c).

#### III. Sales of Material by Cooperatives to other than REA Borrowers

There has been some confusion on the permissibility of REA cooperatives selling materials from inventory to purchasers who are not REA cooperatives. It should be noted that any material taken out of inventory and sold to any purchaser who is neither an REA cooperative nor a public utility is material withdrawn from inventory under the provisions of P-46. Any such proposed sale of a significant amount of material is probably not authorized by Preference Rating Order P-46, and, in all likelihood, requires specific authorization of the Power Branch of the War Production Board. Consequently, before selling any material to a purchaser who is not an REA cooperative or an electric power company, full details of the proposed sale should be submitted in advance for the Administrator. This rule applies to sales of material to the Army, Navy, Governmental Agencies, etc. All such sales should be checked in advance!

### SPECIAL NOTE

This paragraph is not intended to eliminate other authorizations of the Rural Electrification Administration that are required prior to the sale of materials. As stated in War Regulations Bulletin No. 14, Paragraph I C(1), "In addition to the existing War Regulations, the mortgages and deeds of trust which secure the notes given to the Government provide that no property of a borrower may be sold without prior written approval of the Administrator".

Please see the paragraph of the Bulletin referred to for the procedure in obtaining such approval.

#### IV. Violations of P-46

We need hardly point out to you the extreme importance of conscientiously following all provisions of P-46. Violations of P-46 are punishable by one year's imprisonment, \$10,000 fine, and the revocation of the right to use the preference ratings authorized by the Order.

#### V. Price Regulation of Sales of Excess Inventories

In the statements concerning the price regulation of sales of excess inventory (see special Appendix to War Regulations Bulletin No. 17), certain rules concerning the addition of delivery or transportation charges were stated.

By recent amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 the rules concerning the computation and addition of transportation and delivery charges have been changed. The new rule is that in determining the price of material sold under this regulation all transportation charges may be added. This includes the transportation charges paid originally by the cooperative when it purchased the material and the transportation charges to the point to which the material is now to be shipped. The latter delivery charge, of course, will not be added if the material is sold f.o.b. its present location.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

October 21, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN No. 22.

I. Tires

REA cooperatives are not required to sell or dispose of extra truck tires.

In connection with the nation-wide gas rationing which will be instituted next month, all owners of passenger cars will be required to sell all tires in excess of five for each passenger automobile in order to receive gas rations. However, this does not apply to commercial vehicles.

Under the new gas rationing plan, passenger car owners who receive an "A" book will be required to get their tires inspected every four months at official OPA inspection stations. Persons getting additional gas rations must have their tires inspected every two months. Commercial vehicles must be inspected every two months or every 5,000 miles, whichever comes first.

Original inspection for all passenger cars must be made between December 1, 1942, and January 31, 1943. Commercial vehicle inspection starts November 15th.

Tire inspection will apply in the Eastern Area where gas rationing has already been instituted, as well as to the rest of the country where rationing will be instituted next month. Failure to procure the necessary inspection and signature of the inspector on the record card will prevent a person from receiving tires or gas rations.

Cooperatives are reminded that it is important that they execute and mail the applications for Certificates of War Necessity as soon as possible. See War Regulations Bulletin No. 20, Paragraph VI.

The sale of used tires has been frozen. No used tires may be sold except in connection with the sale of a vehicle, where the tires are mounted on the vehicle. A permanent regulation providing for eligibility to purchase used tires will be issued in the future and will be summarized in a War Regulations Bulletin.

II. Wage Stabilization

On October 2, 1942, Congress passed an amendment to the Price Control Act. On October 3, 1942, the President of the United States issued a Wage Stabilization Order under the Act establishing an Office of Economic Stabilization and appointing former Justice James F. Byrnes of the Supreme Court as Economic Stabilization Director. The following provisions of the President's Order are of special interest to cooperatives:



1. Wage Increases or Decreases. No increases or decreases in wage rates may be made unless notice of such changes are filed with the National War Labor Board. The Board must approve such increases or decreases.

2. Critical Date. The National War Labor Board shall not approve increases in wages prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless necessary to correct "gross inequalities", etc. No decreases shall be approved lowering wages below the highest wage paid between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942, except for similar reasons.

3. Wages. Salaries and wages as used here include bonuses, additional compensation, commissions, etc., excluding insurance and pension benefits in a reasonable amount. Where extra compensation was regularly paid to employees prior to September 15, 1942, it is included in fixing present salaries.

4. Collective Bargaining. The policy of the Federal Government to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and employees is reaffirmed and continued.

5. Jurisdiction. The functions of the National War Labor Board are extended to cover all industries and all employees.

Violations of the Act or the Regulations are punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both. Up to the time of the President's Order, the National War Labor Board had control only over work which "contributed to the effective prosecution of the war". The Board has now been given jurisdiction over all industries and all employees, whether or not they are associated with the war effort. The Board has wide power to adjust and settle all labor disputes.

It is very important to note that cooperatives employing not more than eight (8) persons are not subject to the President's Wage Stabilization Order. All increases which were put into effect before October 3, 1942, do not require approval of the War Labor Board. Where more than eight (8) persons are employed, increases may be given to individual employees without the necessity of securing the approval of the War Labor Board if the increases are called for by an established wage agreement or established wage rate schedules and are made as a result of:

- a. Individual promotions or reclassifications
- b. Individual merit increases within established rate ranges
- c. Operation of an established plan of wage increases based upon length of service.
- d. Increased productivity under piece-work or incentive plans
- e. Operation of an apprentice or trainee system.

It is probable that the War Labor Board will issue regulations covering this field very shortly. In the meantime, cooperatives should make all increases which do not fall within the above categories subject to the approval of the War Labor Board.

### III. Service to Members Forced to Move Because of War Establishment

In many cases members of cooperative receiving electric service are forced to move from their houses because of the construction of an Army camp or other war facility in the surrounding area. Questions have arisen concerning service to such members in their new homes. Recently, the War Production Board stated that it will consider favorably applications to construct extensions to serve persons forced to move under circumstances outlined above where the extension falls within the rule set forth in Paragraph I(A)(2) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 14. This means that, if the extensions can be constructed using not more than 2000 feet of two conductor circuit per member, and using galvanized or copper covered steel wire not larger than No. 6 BWG, an application for permission to construct such extensions will receive favorable consideration.

### IV. Aluminum

Several questions have arisen concerning the purchase and sale of aluminum wire and other aluminum products by REA cooperatives.

Aluminum can be purchased from other REA cooperatives or electric systems under Preference Rating Order P-46 upon the basis of the ratings assigned under that Order. Also, aluminum wire and other aluminum material may be purchased from a wholesale or retail dealer who is not a producer, smelter, fabricator or manufacturer, and no preference rating is needed for the purchase. It is extremely doubtful, however, that any such supplier will have aluminum wire and other aluminum material for sale, and cooperatives needing this material should attempt to purchase it from other cooperatives having an excess stock.

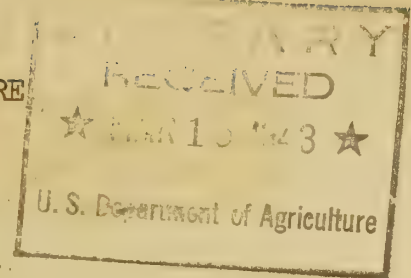
The restrictions on the sale of aluminum are set out in Order M-1-i. This Order restricts the sale by any producer, smelter, fabricator and manufacturer of any material composed mainly of aluminum, except on specific authorization by the Director General of Operations of WPB. This same Order restricts the purchase by any person of any materials composed mainly of aluminum from any producer, smelter, fabricator and manufacturer without specific authorization from the War Production Board.

Aluminum material of any kind, including scrap, cannot be purchased from, or sold to, contractors without the specific approval of WPB.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.



November 5, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 23

I. Rationing of Fuel Oil

The Office of Price Administration has just issued Rationing Order No. 11, providing for the rationing of fuel oil to all consumers in the following areas:

Connecticut	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Jersey
Florida	New York
(east of the Apalachicola River)	North Carolina
Georgia	North Dakota
Illinois	Ohio
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Carolina
Kentucky	South Dakota
Maine	Vermont
Maryland	Virginia
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	District of Columbia
Missouri	
Nebraska	

Fuel oil in the rest of the United States is not rationed.

Fuel oil for generating plants is governed by Section 5402 of the Order which deals with rations for miscellaneous uses. This Section provides that rations may be obtained for three-month periods. The ration is to be made on Form OPA R-1102, filed with the local OPA War Price and Rationing Board.

The allowable ration shall be the amount of fuel oil needed during the three-month period beginning with the date on which the ration is requested; provided that the allowable ration shall not exceed the amount used for such purpose during the corresponding period of the preceding year, unless the applicant shows good cause for increased requirements.

It is not anticipated that cooperatives will encounter any difficulty in obtaining rations calling for more oil than was used in corresponding periods last year after stating that the oil is to be used to provide electric power.



After the Board determines the amount of the allowable ration, the Board shall issue Class 3, 4, 5, or 6 coupon sheets which contain coupons for the amount of fuel oil which is allowed less the amount of fuel oil on hand. The value of the coupon sheets are as follows:

Class 3 Coupon Sheets . . . . .	1	gallon	per	coupon
" 4 " " . . . . .	5	"	"	"
" 5 " " . . . . .	25	"	"	"
" 6 " " . . . . .	100	"	"	"

If a generating plant uses residual oil (as distinguished from distillate oil) including grades Nos. 5 and 6, and all blended and rebranded fuel oil having the same specifications as grades Nos. 5 and 6, as well as fuel oil having a viscosity of more than 85 seconds (Saybolt Universal at 100°F), it may request the issuance of Delivery Receipts instead of coupons, which receipts shall specify the amount of oil which may be delivered. These receipts would probably be easier to use than coupon sheets.

The coupons or Delivery Receipts are to be detached from the stubs and transferred to the dealer when the oil is purchased.

When necessary, appeals may be taken to the State Director, according to the procedure set forth in Section 5753 in the Order.

## II. Use of Preference Rating in Purchasing Fuel Oil

WPB Preference Rating Exclusion Order M-144 provides that no preference rating shall be assigned to any purchase, sale or delivery of fuel oil, except pursuant to a regulation or order of the War Production Board specifically assigning the rating and excepting the transaction from the provisions of this Order. Therefore, in no case may a generating cooperative use its AA-5 rating granted by Order P-46. If a cooperative is having difficulty in obtaining fuel oil, it should apply to the War Production Board for a specific certificate assigning a rating and excepting the transaction from Order M-144.

Such applications to the War Production Board should be made only in cases where the cooperative is unable to obtain the amount of oil called for by the allowable ration. Changes in rations should be appealed to the State Director (as outlined in paragraph I above).

## III. Maximum Price Regulation of Fuel Oil

Maximum prices for fuel oil are set out in OPA Price Schedule No. 88.

The Regulation provides that it is illegal to buy or sell fuel oil at a price in excess of the maximum price fixed by the Regulation. Lower prices than the maximum may be charged. The following maximum prices for fuel oil are set by the Regulation:

- (a) In order to prevent evasion of the Regulations, no seller of fuel oil shall reduce his discounts, such as those for quantity, prompt payment, or ease of handling, below those which he had in effect during the period Oct. 1 - Oct. 15, 1941, to similar deliveries to the same buyer or to buyers of the same general class.

(b) "(1) The maximum price on each product sold, contracted to be sold, delivered, or transferred by a seller shall be the lowest quoted price published in the October 2, 1941 issue of Platt's Oilgram and the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the October 8, 1941 issue of the National Petroleum News, or other publications designated by this Office, for a product of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade. Where such products are sold and prices are quoted on a delivered basis, then the maximum delivered price shall be the lowest quoted delivered price so published. Where products are sold and the prices are quoted on f.o.b. shipping point basis, then the maximum f.o.b. price shall be the lowest quoted f.o.b. price so published. Quotations in the above named periodicals for the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Nevada shall not be used in determining maximum prices.

"(2) Where the maximum price for a petroleum product at a given shipping or delivery point cannot be determined under Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the maximum price for each seller at such shipping point or delivery point shall not exceed the price charged at that point by him on the last sale of a substantial quantity of the same product to a purchaser of the same general class within sixty days prior to October 15, 1941. Where the product is sold on a delivered basis at a given point the maximum price shall be the price charged on the last sale of a substantial quantity of the same product to a purchaser of the same general class made on a delivered basis at that point in the period specified. Where the product is sold at a given point on an f.o.b. shipping point basis, the maximum price shall be the price charged on the last f.o.b. shipping point sale at that point of a substantial quantity of the same product to a purchaser of the same general class in the period specified. The term 'sale' in this subparagraph shall include sales and contracts of sale made during the period specified and deliveries made during the period specified under contracts made prior thereto which permitted adjustments to reflect changes made prior to the dates of such deliveries, in the prices of the petroleum and/or petroleum products purchased or used by the seller in order to make deliveries under such contracts. Deliveries during the period specified under contracts entered into prior thereto which did not permit such adjustments shall not be regarded as sales for the purpose of calculating maximum prices under this subparagraph.

"(3) Where the maximum price for any petroleum product at a given shipping or delivery point cannot be determined under Subparagraphs (1) or (2) above, a seller may sell such product at the maximum price of his most closely competitive seller of the same class as determined under Subparagraphs (1) or (2) above."

\*\*\*\*\*



- (c) The price as determined under these paragraphs may be increased in the following instances:

"Distillate fuel oils

(i) The maximum prices in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida east of the Apalachicola River, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia for the petroleum products listed below shall not be more than the respective amounts per gallon indicated below in excess of the maximum price that would otherwise govern under paragraph (b)(1) to (3) inclusive, of this Section.

Product	Cents per gallon
Tractor fuel, gas house oils, distillate Diesel fuel oils Nos. 2,3, and 4 fuel oils . . . . .	1.5 of a cent per gallon.

\*\*\*\*\*

"Residual fuel oils

(i) The maximum price in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida east of the Apalachicola River, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia for residual fuel oils, comprising Nos. 5 and 6 fuel oils, Bunker C, Navy grade and residual Diesel fuel oils, shall be not more than 30 cents per barrel in excess of the maximum prices that would otherwise govern under . . . /Subparagraphs (b)(1) to (3) above - page 3.7 except that at the points named in (ii) below the prices there specified shall be the maximum prices.

(ii) Maximum prices for Bunker C and No. 6 fuel oils on the East and Gulf Coasts in cargo and barge lots, f.o.b. refineries and terminals (ex lighterage).

Location of refineries	Maximum price per barrel
Albany, N. Y. . . . .	\$1.85
New York, N.Y. . . . .	1.65
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	1.65
Baltimore, Md. . . . .	1.65
Norfolk, Va. . . . .	1.65
Portland, Me. . . . .	1.65
Boston, Mass. . . . .	1.65
Providence, R. I. . . . .	1.65
Charleston, S. C. . . . .	1.60
Savannah, Ga. . . . .	1.60
Jacksonville, Fla. . . . .	1.60
Tampa, Fla. . . . .	1.55
New Orleans, La. . . . .	.85

Maximum prices for ports on the Gulf and East Coasts from Florida east of the Apalachicola River to the Canadian boundary not specified above shall be determined in accordance with (i) above. Customary differentials above the maximum prices for cargo and barge lots which were in effect on October 1, 1941, for deliveries other than in cargo and barge lots may be maintained."

Prices for petroleum products sold at retail at service stations, garages and stores are not covered by Price Schedule No. 88.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

November 7, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 24

I. Special Note

Please note that this is Bulletin No. 24. Most sets of Bulletins will not contain Bulletin No. 23. Bulletin No. 23 deals only with fuel oil and is of interest only to generating cooperatives. Please do not request a copy of Bulletin No. 23 if you did not receive it unless your cooperative operates fuel oil consuming generating equipment.

II. Wage Stabilization

The National War Labor Board has issued further regulations concerning wage stabilization. These regulations and interpretations are summarized below. (For prior material see War Regulations Bulletin No. 22, Paragraph II.)

A. Jurisdiction

The War Labor Board has been given authority over the adjustment of all salaries up to \$5,000 a year, except for those executive, supervisory or professional employees who are not represented by recognized labor organizations. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has jurisdiction over the adjustment of all other salaries. The definition of "executive, supervisory or professional employee" has been taken from the regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In general, all superintendents and managers receiving not less than \$30 a week and not represented by any recognized labor organization will be subject to the regulations to be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

B. Critical Dates

The War Labor Board has approved all increases in wage rates which were put into effect on or before October 3, 1942. The Board has also approved all increases in salaries which by written agreement executed on or before October 27, 1942, or by formal action communicated to employees on or before that date, were made applicable to work done prior to October 27, 1942. The term "wages" means all forms of compensation computed on an hourly, daily, piece-work or other comparable basis. The term "salary" means all forms of compensation computed on weekly, monthly, annual or other comparable basis, except a wage basis. If the increase was voted on the critical date (October 3 or 27, as the case may be), communicated to employees, and covered work done prior to that time, approval of the War Labor Board is not required.



For example, if an employee's wage rate was increased on October 3, retroactive to October 1, no approval is needed, even though he did not receive his first check showing the increase until after October 3. However, if a contract was entered into on or before October 3, providing that at some future date the employees would be granted an automatic increase in the cost of living, such increase requires approval.

#### Special Note

In order to prevent hardships resulting from innocent action taken during the transition stage, the War Labor Board has now provided that in the case of any increase in wage rates (but not salaries) made in good faith on or before November 7, 1942, without the prior approval of the Board, where such approval is required, employers may apply for approval on or before December 1, 1942, and if the Board approves the increase, it will make its approval retroactive to the date of the wage increase. Requests for such approval should be filed with the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division, as detailed below in Paragraph II E.

#### C. Exemption

Employers who employ not more than eight individuals are exempt from the provisions of the Wage Stabilization Order and may make increases without securing the approval of the War Labor Board. However, persons employed in all branches must be counted in determining whether a cooperative comes within the exemption. If a cooperative operates both a generating plant and transmission lines, all persons must be counted, and the generating plant cannot be considered separately. Whether temporary and part time help must also be counted is a question upon which the Board has not yet ruled.

#### D. Permissible Increases

The types of increases which may be made without Board approval are listed in War Regulations Bulletin No. 22, Paragraph II. Attention is called to the fact that the adjustments mentioned in that Bulletin may only be made if in accordance with an established wage agreement or an established wage rate schedule. Unless an increase falls within the stated classifications, any change in wage rates provided for in an existing agreement to take effect at some future date or on the happening of some future event, is subject to the Wage Stabilization Order, even though the agreement was entered into before October 3. Thus, if a contract calls for automatic adjustments tied to change in the cost of living, or the cost of living index of the Department of Labor, no change may be made in accordance with the contract without approval of the Board.

Cooperatives are cautioned that no other increases in wage rates or salaries may be made before the approval of the War Labor Board is secured. Increases cannot be put into effect subject to later approval by the Board. Willful violation of these regulations may result in fines of up to \$1,000 or a year in jail or both.

#### E. Applications for Adjustments

If cooperatives are uncertain whether proposed adjustments can be made without approval, they may ask the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for an informal ruling. If the Wage and Hour office advises that the adjustment is of a sort which may be made without the approval of the War Labor Board, the increase may be put into effect immediately, subject to later modification by the Board. If the adjustment requires Board approval, an application should be filed with the nearest office of the Wage and Hour Division on appropriate blanks obtainable there.

#### F. Bonuses

A bonus, fee, gift, commission or other form of compensation usually paid to employees may be continued without approval of the War Labor Board where (a) in the case of fixed amounts, the total payment during the current bonus year is not greater than the total for like work during the preceding bonus year; or (b) if the bonus is computed on a percentage, incentive or similar basis, the rate and method of computation may not be changed unless they yield no more than they did last year. An employee may receive a greater amount this year under the second plan, if the rate and method of computation are not changed. For example, if an employee received a 5% bonus on his salary of \$2500 last year, and his salary this year is \$3000, he may be paid 5% of \$3000, or \$150, instead of \$125.

#### G. New Employees

New employees cannot be hired at more than the established rate in the particular cooperative for the job. If a wage rate or salary for a particular job has not been fixed, the rate or salary should be fixed at a level "not exceeding that which prevails for similar classifications within the area, unless a higher rate is approved by the National War Labor Board." It would seem permissible to increase the rate of a new employee, if he was hired on a trial basis and told that he would be increased to the regularly established wage rate upon the completion of his training period.

#### H. Wages and Hours Act

The Wage Stabilization Order and the regulations of the War Labor Board do not affect compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hour Act). If a cooperative complies with the Fair Labor Standards Act, an employee working longer hours in any work week will receive more pay. Such increases in a man's pay from week to week, if made in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, are perfectly proper.

#### I. Assistance with Wage Stabilization Problems

Cooperatives desiring assistance or information on any matter relating to Wage Stabilization should communicate with David A. Fleming, Head, Labor Relations and Safety Section, REA, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

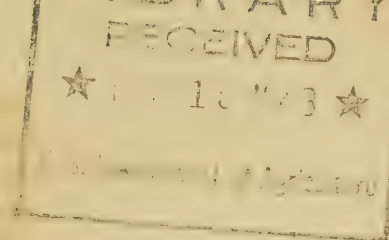


### III. Allocation and Classification System

Although Priorities Regulation No. 10, which established the Allocation Classification Symbol, was recently revoked, it is still necessary to use this Classification because of the desire of the Copper Branch and certain other branches of WPB to have the information furnished by the Symbols. Consequently, on all purchase orders, continue the use of the Allocation Classification Symbols set forth in Paragraph I of War Regulations Bulletin No. 8.

1.932  
W19  
no. 35  
cop 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.



November 16, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 25

Gasoline Rationing

Gasoline will be rationed throughout the United States beginning December 1, 1942. Following is a summary of the provisions of OPA Gasoline Rationing Order No. 5C.

This Order will, in effect, supersede the old Gasoline Rationing Order No. 5A, which is now in **force** along the eastern coast. Therefore, Paragraph I, War Regulations Bulletin No. 10, which summarizes Ration Order 5A, is rescinded and should be crossed out.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR COOPERATIVES ALONG THE EASTERN COAST WHICH  
HAVE ALREADY OBTAINED GASOLINE RATIONS.

Commercial Vehicles

The new Rationing Order provides that all "S" Books for commercial vehicles which have been issued under the old Gasoline Rationing Order will be void after November 21st. These Books must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued them not later than November 26.

Therefore, all cooperatives along the eastern coast which have received "S" Books for their trucks should follow the same procedure to be followed by all other cooperatives in obtaining gasoline rations for their commercial vehicles, which procedure is summarized below.

Passenger Vehicles

The new Rationing Order provides that all "A", "B", and "C" Books issued under the Old Gasoline Rationing Order shall continue to be valid for the period of time for which they were issued. The cooperative is required to write on the back of each coupon, the license number and State of registration of the vehicle for which the coupons were issued.

Therefore, a cooperative which has obtained "A", "B", or "C" Books for passenger vehicles should continue to use these Books and need not register now for gasoline rations for its passenger cars.



However, the cooperative is required to sell to the Federal Government all passenger-type tires in excess of five for each passenger vehicle, in order that it may continue to use its gasoline ration. The tires should be delivered to any office of the American Railway Express Agency. The Agency will give the cooperative a receipt for the tires and the Government will mail a check for the maximum price which may be paid for said tires.

The cooperative is also required to apply to its Local Board immediately, after selling its excess passenger-type tires, for a tire inspection record. The tires must be inspected every two months by an inspector approved by OPA.

When a cooperative wishes to renew its gasoline ration, it should follow the procedures set up by the new Rationing Order which apply to the entire country, which procedures are summarized below.

## I. Commercial Vehicles

### A. Application Blanks for Gasoline Rations

#### (1) Where Obtained and Filed

Application blanks for gasoline rations for commercial vehicles, called "Transport" Rations should be secured at and filed with the Local War Price and Rationing Board in the area in which the vehicle is normally garaged or stationed.

Where a fleet of three or more commercial vehicles are owned and operated by a cooperative, applications for Transport Rations for the fleet may be obtained and filed instead with the Board having jurisdiction over the area in which the main office of the cooperative is located.

#### (2) When Certificate of War Necessity Has Been Issued

The application shall be accompanied by the Certificate of War Necessity which has been issued for the vehicle or for the fleet. If the cooperative requires less than the maximum amount of gasoline allowed by the Certificate, it shall state in the application the amount of gasoline required.

#### (3) Temporary Ration if no Certificate Has been Issued

If no Certificate of War Necessity has been obtained, the cooperative should file an application for a Temporary Transport Ration. The application should state:

(a) the mileage and gallonage required for the operation of the motor vehicle or fleet from December 1 to December 31;

(b) the address of the Local Allocation Office of the Office of Defense Transportation with which the application for a Certificate of War Necessity has been filed;

(c) the date of filing;

(d) the address of the Board with which an application for a permanent Transport Ration will be filed. The cooperative should also state that no permanent Transport Ration has been issued and that it has not received notice of any action on its application for a Certificate of War Necessity.

If the Board issuing the Temporary Transport Ration is not the Board with which the application for a permanent Transport Ration will be filed, the Board will return a duplicate of the Temporary Transport Ration to the cooperative and the cooperative should forward the duplicate to the Board with which it will file its application for a permanent Transport Ration.

(B) Transport Ration Books

(1) "T-1" and "T-2" Coupon Books

The Transport Ration will be in the form of "T-1" and "T-2" coupon books. A book will be valid only during a calendar quarter, a three-month period, except that the first book will be valid from December 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

(2) Issuance of Ration Books

(a) Single Vehicles

At the time a Ration book is issued, the Board shall write on the Certificate of War Necessity the number and date of the ration book. The Board shall also write on the face of the books the date of issuance, the date of expiration, and the license number of the vehicle. The book can be used only with the vehicle whose license number is written on the face of the book.

Change in License Number of Vehicle

Upon change in the license number of a vehicle, the ration book should be submitted to the State Motor Vehicle Registration Officer or to the Local Board to have the license number written on the face of the coupon book changed.

(b) Fleet Vehicles

At the time ration books are issued, the Board shall write on the Certificate of War Necessity the number and date of the ration books and the total gallonage for which coupons are issued.



The cooperative should request the Board to write on the face of each of the ration books, instead of the license number of the particular vehicle, the cooperative's name or other identification of the fleet, or if the vehicles bear no name or identification, the serial number of the Certificate of War Necessity issued for the vehicles. If this is done, a ration book may be used interchangeably for any vehicle in the fleet.

If the identification of the fleet is changed, the book should be submitted to the Board so that the change in designation may be noted therein.

### (3) Notation on Coupons

#### (a) Single Vehicles

Cooperatives should write in ink on the reverse side of each coupon in the coupon books before accepting gasoline in exchange for such coupon, the license number and State of registration of the vehicle for which the ration was issued.

#### (b) Fleet Vehicles

If interchangeable coupons are issued for fleet vehicles, the cooperative should write or stamp in ink on the reverse side of each coupon the name of the cooperative or other identification of the fleet, or if there is no fleet identification, the serial number of the Certificate of War Necessity. The cooperative should also write the town and State in which the principal office of the cooperative is located.

### (4) Lost Coupons or Coupon Books

If coupons or coupon books are lost, stolen or destroyed, the cooperative should apply to the Board for replacement.

The application should be made in writing under oath and should state:

- (a) The name and address of the cooperative;
- (b) Class, date and place of issuance and expiration date of the book or coupons;
- (c) Description of the motor vehicle for which the book or coupons were issued;
- (d) The number and type of unused coupons lost;
- (e) Description of the manner and circumstances of the theft, loss or destruction.

If duplicate books or coupons are issued and the original is later found, the original shall be surrendered to the Board immediately.

Anyone who finds a coupon or coupon book should surrender it to the Local Board.

(C) Tire Inspection

When a gasoline ration is issued, a tire inspection record will also be issued. The first tire inspection must be made between November 15, 1942, and January 15, 1943. After the first inspection, every tire of each commercial vehicle must be inspected every 5,000 miles or every 60 days, whichever is completed first. The inspection must be made by a tire inspector approved by the Office of Price Administration.

(D) Renewal of Rations

Application for a renewal of a Transport Ration may be made within thirty days before the expiration of the current ration or at any time thereafter. The cooperative should fill in the form in its "T" Book for the period for which the ration is required and execute the renewal certificate. However, if the Certificate of War Necessity has been modified in any manner, a new application is required.

No ration may be renewed or granted after December 12, 1942, unless the applicant presents his tire inspection record showing that his tires had been inspected as required. (See Paragraph (C) above.)

(E) Revocation of Rations

If gasoline is used for any other purpose than that for which the ration was issued, the ration may be revoked after hearing.

(F) Appeals

A cooperative may appeal from an adverse decision of the Board.

(G) Criminal Penalties

Any persons who falsifies an application, furnishes false information to a Board or an employee of the Office of Price Administration, or willfully violates any provision of the Ration Order, may be prohibited from obtaining any gasoline and is subject to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for ten years.

II. Passenger Vehicles

A. Application Blanks for Gasoline Rations

(1) Basic Ration

Application blanks for the basic gasoline ration, an "A" Book, may be obtained now at gasoline filling stations. This application should be filed on November 19, 20, or 21st, at any local school house.



Each application for a basic ration shall state:

(a) The serial number of all tires mounted (including one spare) on a vehicle for which application is made; and

(b) The number and serial number of any other passenger-type tires owned by the applicant or by any person living in his household and related by blood, marriage or adoption.

An applicant will be required to sell all passenger-type tires in excess of five to the Federal Government before he will be issued a gasoline ration. He may sell the tires by delivering them to the American Railway Express Agency. The Government will mail him a check representing the maximum price which may be paid for said tires.

(2) Supplemental Ration

At the time of registration, an application blank may be procured at the place of registration for a supplemental gasoline ration. This application should then be filed with the local War Price and Rationing Board.

B. Eligibility for Supplemental Ration

(1) "B" Book

If a driver's occupational driving is in excess of 150 miles per month and does not exceed 470 miles per month, he is eligible for a "B" Book. The valid period of the "B" Book depends on the mileage allowed, that is, the more mileage allowed, the shorter the period in which a driver may consume the "B" Book and then apply for a new book.

The applicant must establish either:

(a) That a bonafide ride-sharing arrangement has been made pursuant to which at least four persons (including the operator) will regularly be carried in the vehicle for the purpose of going to and from or carrying on their occupations and, that transportation is needed for such purpose: Provided, that each person must certify to his participation in the ride-sharing arrangement by signing the application; or

(b) That no such ride-sharing arrangement could reasonably be made but that the vehicle carries as many persons as could reasonably be expected in the light of the circumstances and purpose for which it is used; that transportation is needed for such purpose; and that no alternative means of transportation are available which would be reasonably adequate for such purpose.

- (i) An applicant may establish that four or more persons cannot regularly be carried in the vehicle for which application is made by showing: the limited capacity of the vehicle; the necessity of traveling at unusual or irregular hours; the necessity of traveling over routes not feasible for other persons who might be carried; or such other reasons as the Board may find sufficient;
- (ii) An applicant may establish the lack of reasonably adequate alternative means of transportation by showing the unavailability of other public or private means of transportation; or by showing that such alternative means, if available, are inadequate by reason of location, schedules or overcrowded conditions, by reason of physical disability of the person needing transportation, by reason of the nature of the work for which transportation is needed, or for such other reasons as the Board may find sufficient.

(2) "C" Book

If a driver's occupational driving exceeds 470 miles per month, he is eligible for a "C" Book, provided that:

- (a) He satisfies the requirements for a "B" Book, which are set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b) immediately above; and
- (b) His occupational driving is "Preferred Mileage".

"Preferred Mileage" includes mileage driven in a passenger automobile:

(i) By a worker, including an executive, technician, office worker, or other employee for necessary travel to, from or between the facilities and equipment of plants engaged in the production or distribution of light, power and electricity, for purposes necessary to the operation or functioning of such facilities. This class will include all employees of REA cooperatives

(ii) By a duly appointed agent, officer or employee of an agency of the Federal Government, which includes employees of the Rural Electrification Administration, but not employees of REA cooperatives, in the performance of official business of such Government Agency, provided that:

The application for such ration has been certified by an officer of such government agency empowered to authorize or supervise travel by such officer, representative or employee.

Therefore, where REA field men drive in excess of 470 miles per month on official business, they should be instructed to send in their applications for supplemental rations, which they will obtain when



they register for the basic ration, to the Chiefs of their Divisions. The Chief of the Division will then certify the application and return it to the field man.

#### C. Tire Inspection

When the "A" Book is issued, a tire inspection record will also be issued.

All tires must be inspected every 2 months beginning December 1, 1942, except that after January 31, 1943, a person issued only an "A" Book may have his tires inspected every four months. Inspection shall be by a tire inspector approved by the Office of Price Administration.

#### D. Renewal of Rations

Application for renewal of rations may be made within thirty days prior to the expiration date of any ration, or at any time thereafter. If there have been no substantial changes since the date of the original application, application for renewal may be made by executing the renewal certificate on the original application, except in the case of an "A" Book. An "A" Book basic ration may be renewed by filing an application similar to the original application. If a ration is insufficient, application may be made for the issuance of a further ration upon good cause shown.

No ration may be renewed or granted after December 12, 1942, unless the applicant presents a tire inspection record showing that his tires have been inspected as required. (See Paragraph (C) immediately above.)

#### E. Revocation of Rations

If a holder of the ration uses gasoline for any other purpose than that for which the ration was issued, his ration may be revoked after a hearing

#### F. Transfer of Coupons

No coupons in a gasoline ration book may be transferred except to a dealer upon purchasing gasoline.

#### G. Appeals

Any person may appeal from an adverse decision of a Board.

#### H. Criminal Penalties

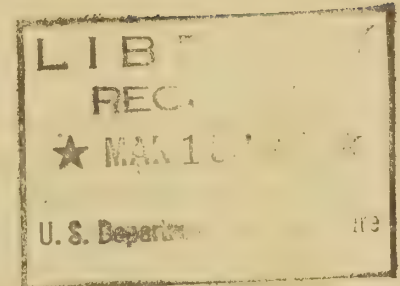
Any person who falsifies an application or furnishes false information to a Board or an employee of the Office of Price Administration, or wilfully violates any provision of the Ration Order may be prohibited from obtaining any gasoline and is subject to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for ten years.

#### J. Notation on Coupons; Lost Coupons or Coupon Books

Paragraphs I(B)(3)(a), and I(B)(4) on page 4 above, apply to passenger cars as well as to commercial vehicles.

1,933  
W19  
no. 35, suppl.  
cop. 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
St. Louis, Missouri



SUPPLEMENT TO  
WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 25  
GASOLINE RATIONING

I. Passenger Vehicles

Mileage driven by directors of REA Cooperatives to attend directors' meetings constitutes occupational driving according to a recent interpretation we have obtained from the Office of Price Administration. It is therefore permissible for directors whose mileage to attend directors' meetings is in excess of 150 miles a month to apply for a Supplemental Gasoline Ration on the basis that such mileage is occupational driving. The mileage driven by a director in attending meetings of the board may also be added to any other occupational mileage on which basis application is made for a Supplemental Ration.

II. Commercial Vehicles - Certificate of War Necessity

A procedure has been set up by the Office of Defense Transportation to handle appeals by commercial motor vehicle operators who consider the mileage and gasoline allotments provided in their Certificates of War Necessity to be inadequate for their needs. In order to facilitate the issuance of the new or supplemental certificates to bring their mileage and gasoline allowances into line with actual needs, REA Cooperatives should address an appeal to the Local Office of Defense Transportation. There are 142 such district offices located in principal traffic and agricultural centers throughout the country. The location of these district offices is set out in War Regulations Bulletin Number 20, pages 4 and 5. These appeals may be filed immediately. The original instructions requiring that appeals be withheld for 30 days are now cancelled.

All appeals for adjustments of mileage and gasoline allowances in the original certificates regardless of the reasons for the appeal should be made on the same form, CWN-5-S for cooperatives that operate only one or two commercial vehicles; CWN-5-F for cooperatives that operate more than two commercial vehicles. In case an original certificate is lost, application for a new one should be made on Form CWN. These Forms can be obtained from the District Office of Defense Transportation.

In appealing for additional mileage and gasoline allowances, a cooperative will be required to describe in detail the purposes for which the supplemental allotments are required. To allow time to handle appeals for new or supplemental certificates, a cooperative may apply for temporary transport rations, sufficient to continue their operation through December and January,



from the Local War Price and Rationing Board. If such temporary transport rations are obtained the gallonage allowed will be deducted from the amount finally allowed by the ODT for the period beginning November 22, 1942, and ending March 31, 1942. Since this deduction will be made, it is important that operators use no more of their temporary transport rations than absolutely necessary.

#### Purchase of Gasoline, Tires and Parts for Commercial Vehicles

In order to purchase any gasoline, tires, tubes or parts for a commercial motor vehicle, the operator must sign a written receipt in duplicate and endorse on each copy of such receipt the number of the Certificate of War Necessity for the commercial vehicle for which the gasoline, part, tire or tube is purchased. When it is impracticable to do so, such as in the purchase of parts by mail, the operator shall furnish to the seller his name, address and the number of the Certificate of War Necessity for the commercial vehicle. This information must be endorsed upon the invoice for the transaction, a duplicate copy of which will be sent to the operator of the vehicle and should be retained by him.

#### Records and Reports

All operators of commercial motor vehicles shall prepare and permanently maintain transportation records of all operations of their commercial motor vehicles in the form prescribed by the Office of Defense Transportation. A weekly record shall be maintained in accordance with the form provided for on the reverse side of the Certificate of War Necessity, and shall be carried at all times in each vehicle. All such records shall be available for inspection by the Office of Defense Transportation.

#### III. Gasoline Ration Coupon Value

The following values have been set for coupons in Gasoline Ration Books: "A" Book Coupons, 4 gallons (except along Eastern Coast), "B" and "C" Book Coupons, 4 gallons, "T-1" and "T-2" Book Coupons, 5 gallons.

#### IV. Special Note for Cooperatives in Eastern Gasoline Shortage Area

Because of the large amount of gasoline required by our fighting forces in Africa, the Basic Gasoline Ration in the Eastern Gasoline Shortage Area, from where gasoline is shipped to Africa, has been reduced from four to three gallons. Therefore, in the Eastern Gasoline Shortage Area "A" Coupons now have a value of three gallons. As a result of this, in order to obtain supplemental rations, a driver in the Eastern Gasoline Shortage Area need prove that his occupational driving is in excess of 90 miles per month rather than in excess of 150 miles per month, as is true in the rest of the country where the Basic "A" Ration is four gallons per coupon. (See War Regulations Bulletin No. 25, Paragraph II(B)(1)).

The above rules apply to the entire Eastern Gasoline Shortage Area which covers the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia and the District of Columbia.

113  
119  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

December 2, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 26

I. Wage Stabilization

A. Managers and Superintendents

Increases of the salaries of superintendents and managers of cooperatives employing more than eight persons are not valid if placed into effect after October 27, 1942, unless approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or made as follows:

"in accordance with the terms of a salary agreement or salary rate schedule and as a result of: (a) individual promotions or reclassifications, (b) individual merit increases within established salary rate ranges, (c) operation of an established plan of salary increases based on length of service, (d) increased productivity under incentive plans, (e) operation of a trainee system, or (f) such other reasons or circumstances as may be prescribed in orders, rulings, or regulations."

No approval is needed, if the increase falls within the above categories. Machinery for securing approval in all other cases has not yet been set up.

The Treasury Department has announced the opening of offices of its Wage Stabilization Unit in New York City (serving New York), Philadelphia (serving Pennsylvania and New Jersey), Chicago, Illinois (serving Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Indiana), Detroit (serving Michigan), Los Angeles (serving Arizona and the 6th Collection District of California) and San Francisco (serving Nevada, Utah, Hawaii and the 1st Collection District of California). Cooperatives may obtain rulings on adjustments subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner from these offices.

B. Established Wage Rate Schedules

The War Labor Board has not yet defined the meaning of an "established wage rate schedule." If this phrase were to be interpreted very liberally, it might cover cases in which schedules were never formally adopted. For example, if a cooperative had at one time paid linemen salaries ranging from \$90 to \$160, it is conceivable that it might increase the wages of any linemen up to but not over \$160. Since the cooperative had paid some employee \$160 for this type of work at some time, it might be said to have a wage rate schedule for



this type of work. However, until the meaning of this phrase has been clarified, it is suggested that cooperatives consult the local offices of the Wage and Hour Division for rulings where the wage rate schedule has not been precise and clear.

In asking for informal rulings, cooperatives should be careful to explain fully any system of wage increases or promotions they may have used, the range of salaries for each classification and the fact that their wage policies have been influenced by their non-profit nature and location in rural areas. In the case of newly organized companies, it would also be helpful to point out that, because the enterprise is so new, it has been unable to establish complete wage schedules.

#### C. Increases To Prevent Loss of Employees

Cooperatives should not assume that an offer of higher pay in another plant, utility or cooperative, will justify an increase made in order to prevent the loss of an employee. The Board has refused, in one case, to authorize general wage increases above those usually approved by it, in order to attract additional personnel, even though representatives of the Navy Department urged the need for additional men. If a cooperative is considering an increase solely because of such a situation, it should check with the local office of the Wage and Hour Division to see if approval of the Board is required. No adjustment should be put into effect until this has been done. Cooperatives are also reminded that the jurisdiction of the Board on wage stabilization matters extends to all industries and all employees.

#### D. Decreases

No decrease in any salary over which the War Labor Board has jurisdiction may be made below the highest salary rate paid for such work between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942, without the prior approval of the Board. In general, no salary of less than \$5,000 per year may be decreased after October 3, 1942, whether subject to the jurisdiction of the Board or the Commissioner, unless the approval of the Board or the Commissioner is secured.

#### E. Exemption

Where a cooperative employs eight persons or less, including superintendents and managers, it is exempt from the regulations issued by both the Board and the Commissioner. Thus, such a cooperative may increase or decrease the salary of its superintendent or manager or other employees.

Several cooperatives have asked whether certain employees, e. g., managers and superintendents, who may be subject to regulation by the Commissioner, should be counted in determining whether a cooperative has more than eight employees. All such employees must be counted in determining whether there are more than eight employees.

The time to determine the total number of employees is when the co-operative agrees to an adjustment, or, if it is not made by agreement, the time when it is put into effect.

#### SPECIAL NOTE

The Board has ruled that a company claiming the exemption granted to employers who employ not more than eight persons may not make increases to more than a total of 8 individuals in the year from October 1942 to October 1943.

#### F. Political Subdivisions

The wages paid to employees of political subdivisions, e. g., public utility districts, are subject to control by the Board and the Commissioner, except where these salaries are fixed by State statute. Where the salaries are not fixed by statute, both the Board and the Commissioner have set up a procedure for securing approval of wage adjustments. Political subdivisions may make all the permissible types of increases outlined in paragraph II (5) of War Regulations Bulletin No. 22, without filing any statement. In cases which would ordinarily require approval, if the adjustment were made by a co-operative, a political subdivision need only certify that the proposed adjustment is necessary "to correct maladjustments or to correct inequalities or gross inequities." An original and four copies of the certification must then be filed with the Joint Committee on Salaries and Wages, Room 5406, Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. The certification procedure cannot be used where the adjustment would raise wages beyond the prevailing level of compensation for similar services in the area.

It is important that the certification procedure not be abused. In many cases, the procedure will be unnecessary since the proposed adjustment will not require approval. Whether approval is needed in particular cases which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board is a question which can be checked with the local office of the Wage and Hour Division. The use of the words "maladjustments, inequalities, and gross inequities" is technical and refers to the definitions given in the President's Executive Order and in a statement of policy issued by the Board. In all cases where political subdivisions desire to make adjustments which require the approval of the Board or the Commissioner, it is suggested that they write to Mr. David A. Fleming, Head, Labor Relations and Safety Section, Cooperatives' Operations Division, Rural Electrification Administration, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri, for information on the meaning of these terms and their interpretation.



## II. Trucks

### A. Insufficient Mileage on Certificates of War Necessity

We have received several inquiries from REA cooperatives who have received Certificates of War Necessity for their trucks which have not allowed all the mileage requested. The following procedure is suggested in order to obtain increased mileage allowance and increased gas rations.

After a permanent or temporary Gas Ration based on the mileage allowed in the Certificate of War Necessity has been obtained, the cooperative should write a letter to the Local Office of the Office of Defense Transportation. The letter should contain the following information:

1. The number of the Certificate of War Necessity which has been granted;
2. The mileage requested;
3. ~~The~~ mileage received;
4. The reasons why this mileage is insufficient. Mention here ~~any~~ war loads which the Cooperative is serving, and also important agricultural producers served such as dairies, poultry farms, etc. Finally; it should be pointed out that the importance of the cooperative's needs is shown by the fact that the cooperative is included in the class of those who are given preference in receiving any grade of new tires and tubes under the OPA Revised Tire Ration Order No. 1A, by Section 1315.505, Sub-paragraphs (a)(9) and (a)(14) thereof. (The Tire Ration Order will be summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 27);
5. State specifically that the cooperative desires to enter a formal appeal.

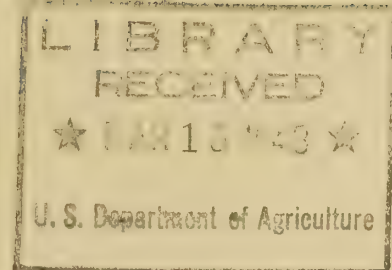
Since the Regulations concerning appeals have not yet been formulated the Local ODT office will file the letter and advise you when further action is to be taken. Until such action, borrow on the gasoline coupons issued for the first quarter of 1943, if absolutely necessary.

### B. What are Commercial Vehicles

The rule that all commercial vehicles must obtain a Certificate of War Necessity from the Office of Defense Transportation (see War Regulations Bulletin No. 20, paragraph VI) applies to passenger cars which have been converted to trucks by cooperatives ONLY if the cars have undergone a genuine structural change, reasonably permanent in nature, for the purpose of transporting property. Painting of windows or removing seat cushions or a door is not such a structural change. Cutting the back of the car and installing a truck back in order to carry tools and equipment is such a change.

1.933  
W19  
no. 27  
cop 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.



December 8, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 27

I. A new Regulation providing specialized price control for the construction industry has been issued by the Office of Price Administration. This Regulation, No. 251, covers construction and maintenance services, and sales of building equipment and materials on an installed or erected basis. The Regulation became effective on November 5, 1942, and provides methods for determining maximum prices for the services rendered by the construction and building industries. It does not apply to work done on a cooperative's system by its own employees, but is applicable to construction performed for the cooperative by a contractor or to contract construction performed by the cooperative for its members and others.

A. Scope

Maximum Price Regulation No. 251 supersedes the General Maximum Price Regulation with respect to all transactions which it covers. The field covered by the Regulation is very broad and would include a contract for repairing a leak in the roof in the cooperative's office building or a contract to construct, remove, or relocate power lines. Not only electrical work, but all types of construction work such as carpentry, masonry, excavating, painting and decorating are covered, whether new work or repairing or remodeling.

B. Exclusions

Specifically exempt from Maximum Price Regulation No. 251, are all of the services included in paragraph (b), of Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 11 to the General Maximum Price Regulation. Examples of such exclusions of interest to the cooperative would be the following:

- (1) Accountant's and auditor's fees;
- (2) Architect's fees;
- (3) Bookkeeping services;
- (4) Consulting engineer's fees (other than engineering firms engaged in the selling of equipment or contract construction);
- (5) Lawyer's fees, etc.

Also exempted is any service specified in section 1499. 101 (c) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 165. Examples of such exempted services are:

- (1) Cleaning of buildings and offices (such as window cleaning, floor cleaning, janitorial services, etc.);
- (2) Repair of business, office or store equipment;
- (3) Repair of small domestic electrical appliances;



- (4) Repair of farm equipment;
  - (5) Maintenance and repair of oil burners burning No. 5 oil and lighter;
  - (6) Maintenance, painting or repair of signs;
  - (7) Rental, repair or sharpening of hand tools, saws, etc.;
  - (8) Repair of automotive vehicles;
  - (9) Food locker service, including processing of commodities to be stored.
- (The price that may be charged for these services along with other specified services is set forth in MPR 165.)

In cases where a maximum price is determined by any other price regulation except the General Maximum Price Regulation, the other price regulation is controlling. An example of this is Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 as amended, covering machinery and machinery service.

Contracts entered into prior to the date of issuance of this Regulation (November 5, 1942) are not covered by the Regulation. However, a contract amended after November 5, 1942, may be deemed to be a new contract if substantial changes are incorporated into the amendment, and thus subject to the Regulation. This will, of course, depend on the individual circumstance of each particular case. In certain instances, contracts with the War Department, Navy Department, or other agencies of the United States are excluded from the order. Cases of this nature, however, should be submitted to REA for assistance in determining whether an exclusion is appropriate.

#### C. To Whom Applicable

The regulation applies to the person for whom the work is performed as well as the contractor performing the work. However, if the person for whom the construction services are performed receives from the contractor or seller a written certificate stating that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief the price charged does not exceed the maximum price established by the Regulation and if the purchaser has no knowledge of the maximum price and no cause to doubt the accuracy of the statement of the certificate, and if the actual price paid is not in excess of the maximum price appearing on the contractor's or seller's certificate, the purchaser is relieved from liability. The certificate to be obtained from a contractor or seller is discussed in paragraph G below.

#### D. Determination of Maximum Prices

There are three different methods for determining maximum prices depending upon the type of job involved:

##### (1) Construction Costing Less than \$500

In the case of a job the total price of which does not exceed \$500, the maximum price is determined by taking the price which would have been charged for the job in March, 1942, (based on the then prevailing rates for labor material and margin of profit) and adding thereto increases in labor costs which occurred up to July 1, 1942.

(2) Construction Costing More Than \$500 Done on a Cost Plus Basis

Jobs done on a cost plus basis for which the total price will exceed \$500, have the maximum price determined by adding the following factors:

- (a) Materials and supplies at actual cost but in no event at prices in excess of those permitted by any applicable price regulation;
- (b) Actual labor costs; in an amount, however, not to exceed the cost of such labor computed on the basis of labor rates in effect in the area of installation on July 1, 1942;
- (c) Other direct actual costs; in no event, however, in an amount in excess of the maximum price fixed therefor by any maximum price regulation;
- (d) A margin to be computed in accordance with paragraph 4, below.

Within ten days after entering into any cost plus contract subject to this Regulation the contractor or seller is required to submit to the local OPA office a report setting forth a description of the job, an estimate of the costs, and a statement of the margin to be applied.

(3) Construction Costing More than \$500 on Unit Price or a Lump Sum Basis

In the case of any jobs done on a unit price or a lump sum basis for which the price exceeds \$500, the maximum price is to be computed by adding the following:

- (a) Estimated cost of materials and supplies not in excess of that permitted by any applicable price regulation;
- (b) Estimated labor costs on a basis not to exceed labor rates in effect in the area of installation on July 1, 1942;
- (c) Estimated other direct costs including subcontracts;
- (d) Estimated reserve for contingencies;
- (e) Estimated margin of overhead and profit to be computed as explained in paragraph 4, below.

Within ten days after entering into any unit price or lump sum contract subject to this Regulation, the contractor or seller is required to submit to the local OPA office a report setting forth:

- (1) A complete description of the job;
- (2) Estimated costs of materials and supplies;
- (3) Estimated labor costs;
- (4) Estimated other direct costs, including the cost of each subcontract;
- (5) Estimated reserve for contingencies;
- (6) Estimated margin and the method by which it is computed; and
- (7) The contract price.



Not less than ten days preceeding the anticipated final settlement under a unit price or a lump sum contract, the contractor is required to file a report with the Office of Price Administration setting forth the actual costs indicated on the original report.

#### (4) Computation of Margin

The margin which may be included to determine the maximum price for all contracts of over \$500, includes administrative, supervisory and overhead costs and profit; it should be an amount not in excess of such percentage of the sum of the includable costs previously set forth as:

- (a) Constituted the seller's highest margin similarly calculated during the base period January 1, 1939 to March 31, 1942, on the most comparable sale involving the same type of work; or
- (b) If the margin cannot be computed under (a), a margin which would have constituted the seller's margin similarly calculated in March, 1942, on a comparable sale involving the same type of work and based on the seller's own general experience and the experience of the industry on such comparable sales.

Any margin determined under this Regulation must be supported by records or other competent evidence of previous transactions occurring during the base period which must be produced on request of the Office of Price Administration.

#### E. Bonuses

No bonuses are permitted except upon specific authorization granted by the Office of Price Administration.

#### F. Less than Maximum Prices

Lower prices than those provided for in the Regulation may be charged and offered.

#### G. Certificates of Compliance

In all transactions subject to the Regulation for which the total price exceeds \$500, the contractor at the time of final settlement, shall furnish the person for whom he is doing the work a certificate setting forth the ceiling price as determined under the Regulation and the contract price, together with a statement that the terms of the Regulation have been complied with. A duplicate certificate is required to be filed with the local office of the OPA. In the case of contracts under \$500, a person may demand a similar certificate and the contractor is required to provide it. As the Regulation is applicable to both the contractor and the cooperative, cooperatives in all cases, even though the price be less than \$500, should request such a certificate from their contractors.

Before administrative approval may be given to contracts entered into by the cooperative a duplicate copy of the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph should be forwarded to the Rural Electrification Administration for attachment to the contract.

1.7-22  
WV  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

December 11, 1942

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 28

Tire and Tube Rationing

The rationing of new, recapped and used tires and new tubes is now governed by the new Tire and Tube Ration Order No. 1A, issued by the Office of Price Administration. No new, recapped or used tire or tube may be purchased unless the purchaser obtains a certificate from his Local War Price and Rationing Board.

This new Ration Order supersedes the old Tire Ration Order, and therefore, Paragraph IV of War Regulations Bulletin No. 1, is no longer in effect and should be crossed out.

Following is a summary of the provisions of OPA Tire and Tube Ration Order No. 1A:

I. Commercial Vehicles

A. Applications for Tire and Tube Certificates

1. Where Obtained and Filed

Obtain and file OPA Form R-1 (Revised) for each vehicle at the Local War Price and Rationing Board for the area in which the vehicle is normally garaged or stationed. If it is impracticable to apply to such Board, and the vehicle requires tires and tubes immediately for its continued operation, application may be made to a Board within the area where the vehicle is temporarily located.

2. Tire Inspector Certifying Applications

Before an application is filed, a tire inspector approved by OPA shall closely inspect the tire or tube to be replaced or recapped and shall execute and sign the "Certification by Inspector" contained in the application. However, this certification is not required if the tire or tube will replace a lost or stolen tire or tube, or will be used to equip a vehicle, having less than five tires or tubes, and the Rationing Board finds that it is for a justifiable reason.

No fee shall be paid for this certification, except that a fee of between 50¢ and \$1.00 depending on the size of the tire may be charged for removing and replacing a tire when necessary for the inspection.



### 3. Notation of Action by Board

Whenever the Board acts upon an application, it shall note the reasons for its action on the application and shall promptly notify the applicant of its decision.

#### B. Eligibility

##### 1. "List A" Vehicles

The Rationing Order divides commercial vehicles into two classes:

"Those which are in "List A", and all other commercial vehicles, "List B".

Those vehicles which are included in "List A" are given preference in the issuance of tires and tubes.

Trucks owned by cooperatives are included in "List A".. Sub-Paragraph 9 of "List A" includes trucks engaged in:

"Transporting workers (including executives, technicians or office workers) to, from within or between the establishments or facilities listed below where other practicable means of transportation are not available:

\* \* \*

"(i) . . . plants engaged in the production or distribution of light, power or electricity . . ."

Trucks used to service non-portable electrical appliances owned by members, and to repair their house wiring are also included in List A. Sub-paragraph 14 of List A includes trucks used

"For transportation, by . . . private carriers of the following kinds of property:

\* \* \*

"(ii) Materials and equipment . . . for necessary mechanical . . . electrical . . . structural . . . maintenance or repair (other than the installation, maintenance, or repair of such household equipment and furniture as are portable . . .)"

##### 2. Kind of Tires Obtainable

The Order divides tires into three grades in the order of quality:  
Grade I--all new tires other than Grade II or Grade III tires

Grade II--

(1) New tires, the maximum price of which is less than 85% maximum price for other new tires.

(ii) A damaged new tire which is serviceable with or without repair.

(iii) A new tire found to be defective in the manufacturer's final inspection and bearing such identification mark to meet defective condition.

(iv) A new tire removed from the wheel of a vehicle from which the mold marks have disappeared for reason of wear, and which has been used less than 1,000 miles.

(v) A new tire manufactured prior to January 1, 1938.

#### Grade III--

(i) A used tire (tire used 1000 miles or more).

(ii) Recapped tire.

(iii) Tire manufactured from reclaimed rubber.

Commercial vehicles included in "List A" are eligible for any grade of tire or tube. Therefore, trucks owned by cooperatives are eligible to purchase Grade I tires for their trucks if such tires are available.

#### C. Proof of Need

In order to obtain tires for commercial vehicles, the applicant must satisfy certain requirements applicable to all types of vehicles, and also, additional requirements applicable only to commercial vehicles. The following is a summary of these requirements:

##### 1. General Requirements for all Vehicles

The applicant must establish:

(a) Immediate Need -- That the tire, tube, or recapping service for which application is made is to equip a vehicle for use and not for resale and is:

(1) to equip a vehicle which requires tires or tubes because of alteration, or reconstruction, or which does not already have the number of tires permitted for such vehicle by OPA and the Rationing Board finds that this was for a justifiable reason.

(2) to replace a lost or stolen tire or tube; or

(3) to replace a tube which cannot be repaired, or a tire which cannot be repaired or recapped or which would be unsafe when recapped for operation at the speeds at which the applicant may reasonably be expected to operate; or



(4) to replace a tire or tube which is not serviceable for the use to which the vehicle is to be put; or

(5) to recap a tire which requires recapping or which will require recapping by the date the applicant may reasonably be expected to secure recapping.

(b) No Abuse or Neglect -- That the applicant has not in any manner abused or neglected the tire or tube to be replaced or recapped. However, the Board may waive this condition if it finds that the community or the nation would suffer serious loss if the application were denied.

(1) The Board may consider, among other things, as evidence of tire abuse:

(i) that the vehicle for which a certificate is sought has been operated at a speed in excess of thirty-five (35) miles per hour; or

(ii) that the tire for which replacement is sought has become unfit for recapping through the fault of the applicant, such as a failure to make timely application for a tire, failure to replace a tire as promptly as possible or driving for unnecessary purposes or when other means of transportation are available.

(c) Unlawful Mileage -- That the applicant has not used the tires or tubes which he seeks to replace on a vehicle which has been used for purposes prohibited by or for mileage in excess of that allowed under Gas Ration Order No. 5C.

(d) Ply Construction -- That, if the application is for a certificate for a new passenger-type tire of six or more ply construction, the vehicle upon which the tire is to be mounted cannot be operated satisfactorily in the use to which it is to be put with a tire of less than six-ply construction.

(e) No Available Tire or Tube -- That the applicant does not own or control a tire or tube, other than tires or tubes mounted upon vehicles in current use (including one spare for each size wheel per vehicle) which can be used, or repaired for use, instead of the tire or tube sought to be replaced or the tire sought to be recapped.

(f) No Excess Tires -- That the applicant has sold all passenger-type tires in excess of five for each passenger vehicle it owns as required by the Gasoline Rationing Order.

## 2. Additional Requirements for Commercial Vehicles

The applicant must establish in addition to the above requirements:

(a) Tire Inspection: Certificate of War Necessity -- That the applicant has a Certificate of War Necessity for the commercial vehicle, and that

the tires have been inspected by an OPA approved tire inspector every 5,000 miles or every 60 days, whichever is completed first, after the first inspection which must be made before January 15, 1943. However, up to and including December 31, 1942, no Certificate of War Necessity need be presented if the applicant certifies in writing on the Tire or Tube Application that he has applied to ODT for a Certificate but has received no notice of final action thereon, and specifies the address of the ODT Office with which his application for Certificate of War Necessity was filed, and the date of filing.

(b) Importance to War Effort, Public Health, or Safety -- That the functions to be performed by the use of the tire, tube, or recapping service are essential to the war effort, the public health or the public safety. The fact that cooperatives' trucks are included in "List A" should clearly establish this fact. However, a cooperative, on its application, should mention this fact and indicate any defense load it is serving, as well as the importance of its service in increasing production of vital foods essential to the war effort and the public health.

(c) Comparative Need -- That the issuance of the certificate to the applicant will not deprive other applicants of tires, tubes, or recapping service needed to perform functions deemed by the Board to be more essential to the war effort, public health or public safety than the functions performed by the applicant.

(d) Recapping if Possible -- That, if the applicant is seeking to replace a tire, it is not capable of being recapped or that it cannot be recapped for safe use at the speeds at which the applicant may reasonably be expected to operate.

(e) Passenger-type Tires Unavailable or Wasteful -- That, if application is made for a truck-type tire, a passenger-type tire of suitable size is not available, or that the use of a passenger-type tire would constitute a waste of rubber.

(f) No Other Vehicle Available -- That all other commercial vehicles owned by the applicant are included in "List A", or cannot practicably be used to perform the services for which a certificate is sought.

#### D. Certificates

A certificate is non-transferable and is issued in four parts. Part A must be signed by the issuing officer of the Board. The applicant must sign all parts of the certificate before exchanging the certificate for a tire; Part D is kept by the applicant. Certificate must be used before the expiration date indicated. After the expiration date, the certificate is void and must be returned to the issuing Board.

The applicant must turn in the old tire or tube to be replaced to the dealer from whom he is purchasing a tire or tube with the certificate. No tire or tube need be turned in if the applicant's old tire is being recapped or if a tire is being purchased to replace a lost or stolen tire or tube, or



is to equip a vehicle which, for reasons satisfactory to the Board, does not have the number of tires or tubes permitted by OPA. If the purchase is made from a mail order house, the tire or tube should be sold to a tire dealer and the applicant should file OPA Form R-3 with his Local Board.

The applicant must not pay more than the maximum price set by OPA for the tire or tube to be purchased.

If the applicant cannot obtain from one dealer all the tires authorized by his certificate, he should return certificate to his Board, which will then issue as many certificates as are needed to permit the purchases to be made among several dealers.

If an applicant receives a certificate for a Grade I tire, but cannot obtain a Grade I tire, he may use his certificate for a Grade I tire to purchase a Grade II tire.

#### E. Appeals

Anyone whose application for a certificate has been denied by a Board, may appeal. Information covering the rules on making appeals should be obtained from the Local Board.

#### F. Criminal Penalties

Any person who falsifies an application or any other record, or in any way, violates this Ration Order, may be prohibited from receiving, using or selling tires and is subject to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for two years.

#### G. Speed Limit

No person shall operate or permit the operation of a motor vehicle at a rate of speed in excess of 35 miles per hour, except to meet an emergency involving a serious threat of public health or safety.

### II. Passenger Vehicles

#### A. Applications for Certificates

The same rules apply as are set forth in Paragraph I(A) above, page 1.

#### B. Eligibility

All passenger vehicles which have obtained gasoline rations are eligible for tires. However, most passenger vehicles will not receive tires since there is a great shortage of rubber due to increasing demands for equipment for the armed forces and for the most essential civilian needs. Therefore, in allotting those tires and tubes, and rubber for recapping, which may be left after satisfying essential civilian needs, including that of commercial vehicles, the Boards will be required to determine which applicant's needs are most essential to the war effort, public health and safety. To a large extent, this will probably be determined by the Gasoline Ration, since those applicants

whose needs are most important to the war effort and the public health are eligible to secure Supplemental Gasoline Rations.

Where an application is made for a tire or tube for a passenger automobile, the Board shall reconsider the applicant's Gasoline Ration. When only a Basic Ration has been issued, the applicant shall set forth in his tire application the use to be made of the passenger automobile.

If a Supplemental Ration has been issued, the application for such Ration shall be re-examined.

#### Kind of Tires Obtainable

The Order divides tires into three grades in the order of quality. (See Paragraph I(B)(2) above, page 2.)

If tires are available, the kind of tires which may be procured for a passenger automobile depends on the Gasoline Ration--the more mileage allowed the better grade of tire allowed, as follows:

<u>Total Gasoline Mileage</u>	<u>Kind of Tire or Recapping Service</u>	<u>Kind of Tube</u>
560 or less miles per month	Recapping service if applicant has a recappable tire carcass; otherwise a Grade III tire.	New or used at applicant's option.
561 to 1,000 miles per month	Recapping service if applicant has a recappable tire carcass; otherwise a Grade II or a Grade III tire.	New or used at applicant's option.
1,000 miles per month or over	Recapping service if the applicant has a recappable tire carcass; otherwise a Grade I, Grade II or Grade III tire.	New or used at applicant's option.

#### C. Proof of Need

In order to obtain tires for passenger vehicles, the applicant must satisfy certain requirements applicable to all types of vehicles, and also, additional requirements applicable only to passenger vehicles. The following is a summary of these requirements:

##### 1. General Requirements for all Vehicles

The applicant must establish:

The same requirements apply here as are set forth in Paragraph I(C)1 above, page 3.



## 2. Additional Requirements for Passenger Vehicles

The applicant must establish in addition to the above requirements:

(a) Gasoline Ration -- That the applicant has a Gasoline Ration for his automobile.

(b) Tire Inspection Record -- That the applicant has a Tire Inspection Record showing that the required tire inspection has been made, and that the serial number of the tire to be replaced has been entered upon the record, or that the applicant has Part D of the certificate authorizing acquisition of such tire. However, the Board may waive requirements that the tire inspection record show the required tire inspections if the applicant can establish that serious illness or physical condition of the location of the automobile made it impossible to obtain required inspection, and if the current inspection shows no abuse or neglect of any tires or tubes on the vehicle.

### D. Certificates

The rules set forth in Paragraph I(D) above, page 5, apply here.

### E. Inspection of Passenger Automobile Tires

All tires must be inspected every two months beginning December 1, 1942, except that after January 31, 1943, a person issued only an "A" Gas Ration Book may have his tires inspected every four months. Inspection shall be by a tire inspector approved by OPA. A fee of 25¢ per vehicle may be charged plus 50¢ for removing or replacing any tire when necessary.

### F. Appeals

Anyone whose application for a certificate has been denied by a Board, may appeal. Information covering the rules on making appeals should be obtained from the Local Board.

### G. Criminal Penalties

Any person who falsifies an application or any other record, or in any way, violates this Ration Order, may be prohibited from receiving, using or selling tires and is subject to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for two years.

### H. Speed Limit

No person shall operate or permit the operation of a motor vehicle at a rate of speed in excess of 35 miles per hour, except to meet an emergency involving a serious threat of public health or safety.

1733  
W 19  
2023

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Boatmen's Bank Building  
St. Louis, Mo.

December 19, 1942.

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO. 29

Revised Order P-46

Recently, the War Production Board revised Order P-46 which governs the operation of REA cooperatives. Furthermore, by letter dated November 27, 1942, the War Production Board revised certain of its Regulations affecting Rural Electric Distribution Systems and Generating Systems. This new material has changed much of the information heretofore published in these Bulletins. Accordingly, this new Bulletin is being issued to replace and supersede those paragraphs of all prior Bulletins which contain information concerning the following topics:

Construction  
Operation, Maintenance and Repair  
Line Relocations  
Size of Practical Working Minimum Inventory  
Deliveries to and Withdrawals from Inventory  
Use of Preference Ratings  
House Wiring  
Sales of Material

At the end of this Bulletin is a list of all obsolete material which should be crossed out.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

I. PREFERENCE RATINGS

A. <u>Rating for Operating Supplies, Maintenance and Repair</u> . . . . .	4
B. <u>Emergency Ratings to Repair or Prevent Breakdowns</u> . . . . .	5
C. <u>Rating for Protection Against Sabotage and Air Raids</u> . . . . .	6
D. <u>Ratings to Serve New War Projects</u> . . . . .	7
E. <u>Application to WPB for Higher Ratings than are Assigned by Order P-46</u> . . . . .	7

II. INVENTORY CONTROLS AND SIZE OF PRACTICAL WORKING MINIMUM INVENTORY

A. <u>Material Excluded from Inventory Controls</u> . . . . .	7
1. Appliances and merchandising supplies including housewiring materials purchased for resale	



2.	Material physically incorporated in plant, including trucks, tools, office equipment	
3.	Fuel, wooden poles and crossarms	
4.	Where approval of WPB is obtained	
B.	<u>Size of Practical Working Minimum Inventory</u>	
1.	Transmission and distribution systems . . . . .	9
2.	Generating plants . . . . .	9
C.	<u>Scheduling Material for Delivery</u>	
1.	<u>Limitations on amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery</u> . . . . .	10
	(a) Transmission and distribution systems	
	(i) All materials and equipment	
	(ii) Special rule for wire, cable, and bus bar	
	(iii) Special rule for meters	
	(b) Generating plants	
2.	<u>When above limitations may be exceeded</u> . . . . .	11
	(a) Emergency situations	
	(b) Sales to other cooperatives or electric systems	
	(c) When special permission of WPB is obtained	
D.	<u>Acceptance of Deliveries</u>	
1.	<u>Limitation on amount of material which may be accepted</u> . . .	12
2.	<u>When above limitation may be exceeded</u> . . . . .	13
	(a) Emergency situations	
	(b) When special permission of WPB is obtained	
E.	<u>Withdrawal of Material from Inventory</u>	
1.	<u>Limitation on amount of material which may be withdrawn from inventory</u> . . . . .	13
	(a) Transmission and distribution systems	
	(i) All materials and equipment	
	(ii) Special rule for meters	
	(b) Generating plants	
2.	<u>When above limitations may be exceeded</u> . . . . .	15
	(a) Sales to other cooperatives or electric systems	
	(b) Emergency situations	
	(c) When special permission of WPB is obtained	

III.	<u>AMOUNT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION PERMITTED</u>	
A.	<u>Office Buildings and Other Buildings</u>	15
B.	<u>Construction of Line Extensions</u>	
1.	<u>Extensions which may be made without permission of WPB</u>	17
	(a) Extensions to serve electric ranges	
	(b) Extensions to new buildings where foundation was completed prior to July 1, 1942	
	(c) Extensions to facilities of Army, Navy or Maritime Commission	
	<u>SPECIAL NOTE:</u> Addition to third wire to circuits already in place	18
2.	<u>All other extensions</u>	
	(a) Extensions to projects for which an A-5 or higher preference rating is being requested or has already been assigned	18
	(b) Extensions to projects bearing a rating lower than A-5 or no rating at all	
	(i) Houses wired and ready for service prior to March 26, 1942, or newly constructed houses under which the foundation was completed prior to that date	18
	(ii) Houses into which persons, who had previously been served, have moved due to the construction of a war establishment	19
	(iii) All other houses	19
	(iv) All other projects bearing a rating lower than A-5 or no rating at all	20
C.	<u>All Other New Construction</u>	20
IV.	<u>AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITTED FOR OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR</u>	20
V.	<u>LINE RELOCATIONS</u>	21
VI.	<u>WORK ORDERS</u>	21
VII.	<u>SALE OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT</u>	22
A.	<u>Rules Applying to all Sales</u>	
	1. Approval of the Administrator	
	2. Price Regulations	
B.	<u>Additional Rules Which Apply to Sales of Material to Another REA Borrower or Other Electric Systems</u>	
	1. Preference rating required	
	2. Not withdrawals from inventory	



C.	<u>Additional Rules Which Apply to Sales of Material to Members of an REA Cooperative</u>	
D.	<u>Additional Rules Which Apply to Sales of Material to all Other Purchasers</u>	
VIII.	<u>WIRING OF BUILDINGS AND PURCHASE OF HOUSE WIRING AND OTHER COPPER WIRE</u>	
A.	<u>Wiring of Buildings</u> , . . . . .	24
B.	<u>Purchase of House Wiring and Other Copper Wire</u>	
	1. Purchase from manufacturers . . . . .	24
	2. Purchases from warehouses and other wholesalers . . . . .	24
	3. Purchases from retail stores . . . . .	25
	4. Purchases from other cooperatives or electric systems . . . . .	25
	5. Purchases from contractors and other not mentioned above. . . . .	25
IX.	<u>RECORDS AND REPORTS</u> . . . . .	25
X.	<u>CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS</u> . . . . .	26
APPENDIX No. 1 --	Detailed Procedure for Securing Permission to Construct Facilities for Protection Against Sabotage and Air Raids . . . . .	26
APPENDIX NO. 2 --	Detailed Procedure for Securing Permission to Construct Facilities to Serve New War Projects for Which an A-5 or Higher Rating is Being Requested or has been Assigned . . . . .	28
APPENDIX NO. 3 --	Detailed Procedure for:	
	Securing Permission to Construct Facilities to Serve Projects Bearing a Rating Lower Than A-5 or no Rating at All	
	or	
	Securing Permission for All Other New Construction in Excess of the Restrictions of Order P-46 . . . . .	37
APPENDIX NO. 4 --	Obsolete Material . . . . .	40
I.	<u>Preference Ratings</u>	
A.	<u>Rating for Operating Supplies, Maintenance and Repair</u>	
	Paragraph (b)(1)(i) of Order P-46 assigns an AA-5 preference rating to deliveries to a cooperative of operating supplies and all materials	

required for maintenance and repair of generation, transmission and distribution facilities.

"Operating supplies" means:

1. Material which is essential to the operation of the cooperative's system and which is generally carried in inventory and charged to operating expense accounts; and
2. Material for any addition to or an expansion of property and equipment, provided that the cost of materials for the job does not exceed \$1,500 in the case of underground construction, and \$500 for all other kinds of construction. No single job or work order shall be subdivided into parts in order to come below these limits.

"Maintenance and repair" means:

The upkeep of the cooperative's property and equipment in sound working condition, including any necessary restoration of property and equipment to sound working condition after wear and tear, damage or destruction of parts have made such property or equipment unfit or unsafe for service,

Replacement of material, which is still usable in the existing installation and complies with minimum service standards, with material of a better kind, quality or design is not operating supplies, maintenance or repair.

In order to apply or extend the AA-5 rating assigned by the Order, the following statement should be endorsed on the original and all copies of each purchase order or contract for the delivery of material:

Rating AA-5. Material to be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(i) of Preference Rating Order P-46, Utilities, Maintenance, Repair and Supplies, with the terms of which I am familiar.

(Name of Cooperative)

(Signature of Designated Official)

B. Emergency Ratings to Repair or Prevent Breakdowns

Paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of the Order assigns an AA-2X preference rating to deliveries to a cooperative of material required for repair of generation, transmission or distribution facilities following an actual breakdown thereof, or to make reasonable advance provision for such repair; PROVIDED THAT this rating may not be applied to more than 30 per cent of total amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery in each calendar quarter under the rules set forth in paragraph II C(1), pages 10 and 11 below.



For Example: A distribution cooperative has 275 miles of line. Under the rules set forth in paragraph II C(1) this cooperative may schedule for delivery in each calendar quarter \$600 worth of wire cable and bus bar, and \$1,400 worth of all other materials. Therefore, this cooperative may apply an AA-2X rating to, at most, 30 per cent of the above amounts of material--\$180 worth of wire cable and bus bar and \$420 worth of all other material.

In order to apply the AA-2X rating assigned by the Order, the following statement should be endorsed on the original and all copies of each purchase order or contract for delivery of material:

Rating AA-2X. Material to be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of Preference Rating Order P-46, Utilities, Maintenance, Repair and Supplies, with the terms of which I am familiar.

(Name of Cooperative)

(Signature of Designated Official)

If the AA-2X rating is not adequate to secure materials for emergency repair, or if a cooperative needs to apply this rating to more than 30 per cent of the total amount of material it may schedule for delivery, application for an emergency rating to secure materials to repair breakdowns may be made by telegram. The telegram should be addressed to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., and should contain the following information:

- (i) The date and a description of the breakdown;
- (ii) A description of the emergency, including war production curtailments that are resulting therefrom or impairment of public health or safety;
- (iii) The cooperative's purchase order number;
- (iv) The name and address of the supplier;
- (v) The rating required by the supplier to make delivery in time to meet emergency;
- (vi) A description of the materials required;
- (vii) Estimated weights of copper, steel, or alloy;
- (viii) Estimated value of materials.

Applications for materials to repair equipment where service is being adequately rendered by spare equipment or from other sources are not considered emergencies and should be filed on Form PD-1A, which should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB.

#### C. Rating for Protection Against Sabotage and Air Raids

The Order assigns an AA-5 rating to deliveries to a cooperative of materials required for protection against sabotage, air raids or other hostile acts, provided that such protection is directed by an authorized

Federal or State agency, and that special permission of WPB is obtained. The procedure to be followed in obtaining WPB approval is set forth in APPENDIX NO. 1 to this Bulletin, page 26 below.

#### D. Ratings to Serve New War Projects

The Order provides that if a cooperative is constructing facilities to serve a new project bearing a rating of A-5 or higher, or for which such rating is being requested, or to serve equipment, the delivery of which is rated A-5 or higher, the cooperative may use the same rating assigned to the new project or equipment on its orders for materials to construct the transmission or distribution facilities, provided that special permission of WPB is obtained. The procedure to be followed in obtaining such approval is set forth in APPENDIX NO. 2 to this Bulletin, page 28 below.

#### E. Applications to WPB for Higher Ratings than are Assigned by Order P-46

Whenever material is required for operating supplies, maintenance or repair, and such material cannot be obtained on the ratings assigned by Order P-46, application for a higher rating may be made to the Power Division, WPB, on Form PD-1A. This Form should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA for clearance and forwarding to WPB.

### II. Inventory Controls and Size of Practical Working Minimum Inventory

Because the vital shortage in materials due to the war has led to the requirement that all electric systems reduce their inventory to a practical working minimum, the largest inventory allowed by Order P-46 is called the practical working minimum inventory. Following are the limits placed by Order P-46 on the size of the practical working minimum inventory and on the amounts of material which may be scheduled for delivery, accepted, or withdrawn from inventory during each calendar quarter.

#### A. Material Excluded from Inventory Controls

The following materials are not governed by the inventory controls of Order P-46.

##### 1. Appliances and Merchandising Supplies Purchased for Resale

This category includes all electrical appliances purchased by cooperatives for resale to their members, such as electrical ranges, refrigerators, chicken brooders, etc. Housewiring materials such as copper wire, fuses, etc., are included as merchandising supplies.

These materials are not regarded as being in inventory for the purposes of Order P-46, no matter how the cooperative carries these materials on its books. The value of these materials should not be included in determining whether the cooperative's inventory is down to a practical working minimum nor in determining the amount of materials which may be scheduled for



delivery or withdrawn from inventory, whether the materials are sold to other cooperatives, members of the cooperative, or electrical contractors.

SPECIAL NOTE: No wire or any other material may be sold by a cooperative to its members if such materials were purchased with the use of a preference rating assigned by Order P-46.

However, the sale of such equipment may be governed by other War Regulations. The sale of all material by REA borrowers is governed by the rules set forth in paragraph VII below. The sale of electric ranges is governed by WPB Order L-23-b (summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 13, paragraph II); the sale of refrigerators is governed by WPB Order L-5-d (summarized in War Regulations Bulletin No. 19, paragraph V); the sale of brooders is governed by the Revised Farm Machinery Rationing Order, which will be summarized in a future War Regulations Bulletin.

## 2. Material Physically Incorporated in Plant

Material which is physically incorporated in plant is also regarded as not being in inventory for the purposes of Order P-46, no matter how the cooperative carries such material on its books. This covers such equipment as:

- trucks;
- typewriters and office machines;
- office furniture;
- tools;
- erected lines, poles, sub-stations, office buildings and all other operating equipment physically incorporated in plant.

The value of such material should not be included in determining whether the cooperative's inventory is down to a practical working minimum.

Further, the value of trucks, typewriters, office equipment and tools ordered to replace or to add to present equipment is not to be included in determining the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery in any calendar quarter. Of course, delivery of any other materials, such as line materials, sub-station equipment, etc., is a delivery of operating supplies and must be included in the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery. But after such material is physically incorporated in plant, it is no longer regarded as being in inventory.

## 3. Fuel, Wooden Poles and Crossarms

Fuel, wooden poles and crossarms are also excluded from inventory controls. The value of such equipment should not be included in determining whether inventory is down to a practical working minimum and in determining the amount of material

which may be scheduled for delivery or withdrawn from inventory by a cooperative in any calendar quarter; EXCEPT THAT in determining the \$500 limit upon the cost of material for additions to property, set forth in paragraph III C, page 20 below, the cost of wooden poles and wooden crossarms must be included.

4. Where Approval of WPB is Obtained

Material which is used in construction for which special permission from WPB has been obtained is not to be included in determining the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery or withdrawn from inventory unless otherwise directed by WPB.

B. Size of Practical Working Minimum Inventory

1. Transmission and Distribution Systems

The largest practical working minimum inventory which a cooperative may maintain is based upon the miles of energized transmission and distribution line in the system. The dollar value of such inventory is as follows:

TABLE I

MILES OF ENERGIZED TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINE IN SYSTEM	AGGREGATE VALUE OF PRACTICAL WORKING MINIMUM INVENTORY
1 - 100 miles	\$3,000.00
101 - 200 miles	3,500.00
201 - 300 miles	4,000.00
301 - 400 miles	4,950.00
401 - 500 miles	6,075.00
501 - 600 miles	6,875.00
601 - 700 miles	7,675.00
701 - 800 miles	8,475.00
801 - 900 miles	9,100.00
901 - 1000 miles	10,000.00
over 1000 miles	\$10.00 per mile

2. Generating Plants

Where a cooperative operates a generating plant, the following is the largest practical minimum working inventory which the cooperative may maintain for the generating plant. If the cooperative also has transmission or distribution lines, the amount of inventory allowed here shall be IN ADDITION to that which is allowed by Table I above for the transmission and distribution lines.



TABLE II

TYPE OF GENERATING PLANT	AGGREGATE VALUE OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICAL WORKING MINIMUM INVENTORY FOR RURAL SYSTEMS OPERATING GENERATING PLANTS
1. Hydro	\$ .55 per KVA installed capacity
2. Steam	1.00
3. Gas and Diesel (Stationary)	1.15
4. Gas and Diesel (Mobile)	1.50

C. Scheduling Material for Delivery

1. Limitations on Amount of Material which may be  
Scheduled for Delivery

The Order sets up the following limitations on the amount of material of all kinds which may be scheduled for delivery. These limitations do not apply to materials excluded from inventory controls such as:

trucks;  
office machines and furniture;  
wooden poles;  
fuel;  
other material as set forth in paragraph  
II A, page 7 above.

(a) Transmission and Distribution Lines

(i) All Equipment

The maximum dollar value of all materials (including wire, cable and bus bar) which may be scheduled for delivery in any calendar quarter for use in maintenance and repair and as operating supplies shall not exceed 50 per cent of the dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory set up in Table I above.

For Example: A 275-mile system may schedule for delivery in any calendar quarter \$2,000 worth of equipment, since this is 50 per cent of the dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory set up for a 275-mile system (\$4,000).

(ii) Special Rule for Wire, Cable and Bus Bar

The dollar value of wire, cable and bus bar which may be scheduled for delivery in any calendar quarter

for use in maintenance, repair, and as operating supplies, shall not exceed 15 per cent of the dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory set up by Table I above.

Further, no more than 25 per cent of the allowable amount of wire, cable and bus bar which may be scheduled for delivery in any calendar quarter can be purchased on the market; the remaining 75 per cent allowed must be scheduled for delivery from the inventory of another cooperative or other electric system governed by Order P-46.

For Example: Take the case of a 930-mile cooperative. Under Table I, the maximum dollar value of its inventory is \$10,000. Therefore, applying the above rules, the maximum amount of wire, cable and bus bar which may be scheduled for delivery in any calendar quarter is \$1,500 (15 per cent of \$10,000). The maximum amount of wire, cable and bus bar which may be purchased on the market from a manufacturer, wholesaler, or other supplier is \$375 (25 per cent of \$1,500).

(iii) Special Rule for Meters

In addition to the amounts of material which may be scheduled for delivery as set forth above, a cooperative may schedule for delivery, in any calendar quarter, meters in an amount not in excess of 15 per cent of the number of such meters condemned and destroyed by the cooperative in 1940, plus the number of meters necessary to serve the net increase in consumers occurring in the current quarter. (A cooperative may schedule for delivery, instead of 15 per cent of the meters destroyed in the entire year 1940, 60 per cent of the number of meters condemned and destroyed in the corresponding quarter of 1940.)

(b) Generating Plants

In addition to the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery as set forth above, a cooperative which maintains a generating plant may also schedule for delivery 25 per cent of the dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory set up by Table II above.

2. When above Limitations may be Exceeded

The restrictions on scheduling material for delivery set forth above may be exceeded only in the following instances and under the following conditions:



(a) Emergency Situations

In order to provide for maintenance and repair of property and equipment which is damaged by acts of the public enemy, sabotage, explosion, fire, flood, or other climatic conditions, a cooperative may schedule for delivery material to be used for such maintenance and repair in excess of the amounts permitted above; PROVIDED THAT a full report of the amount of materials scheduled for delivery, together with the reasons therefor, shall be made immediately and sent directly to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D.C. Two copies of this report should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA.

(b) Sales to Other Cooperatives or Electric Systems

If a cooperative has sold material to another cooperative or other electric system, and such sale has reduced the cooperative's inventory below a practical working minimum as set up in Tables I and II above, the cooperative may schedule material for delivery to bring its inventory up to a practical working minimum, even though this would be in excess of the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery under the above rules. The same rule applies when material is sold pursuant to Priorities Regulation No. 13 in accordance with paragraphs VII D (1) and (2), page 23 below.

(c) When Special Permission of WPB is Obtained

The Director General for Operations of WPB may, upon application of a cooperative, authorize it to exceed restrictions on materials which may be scheduled for delivery.

The cooperative should apply, by letter or telegram, to the Power Division, WPB, setting forth all the reasons why it is necessary to exceed the restrictions. The letter or telegram and five copies should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB.

D. Acceptance of Deliveries

1. Limitation on Amount of Material Which may be Accepted

A cooperative may not accept a delivery, whether or not the delivery bears a preference rating, of any item of material, except material excluded from inventory controls, to be used as operating supplies or for maintenance or repair, or any other purpose, unless the cooperative's inventory is reduced to a practical working minimum as set forth in Tables I and II, pages 9 and 10 above.

## 2. When above Limitation may be Exceeded

### (a) Emergency Situations

In order to provide material for unavoidable and emergency situations, a cooperative, even though its inventory exceeds a practical working minimum, may accept deliveries of any short item of material; PROVIDED THAT such deliveries in any calendar quarter shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory established in Tables I and II, pages 9 and 10 above.

For Example: A 425-mile distribution cooperative has an inventory of materials the total value of which is \$6,280. This, of course, is \$205 in excess of the maximum inventory that the cooperative may maintain. The cooperative, however, is short on line transformers. Therefore, the cooperative may, in any calendar quarter, accept deliveries of \$303.75 worth of line transformers without waiting for its inventory to be reduced to a practical working minimum (5% of \$6,075).

In order to provide for maintenance and repair of property and equipment which is damaged by acts of the public enemy, sabotage, explosion, fire, flood, or other climatic conditions, a cooperative may accept deliveries of material to be used for such maintenance and repair even though its inventory is in excess of a practical working minimum, PROVIDED THAT a full report of the amount of materials scheduled for acceptance, together with the reasons therefor, shall be made immediately and sent directly to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Two copies of this report should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA.

### (b) When Special Permission of WPB is Obtained

The Director General for Operations of WPB may, upon application of a cooperative, authorize it to exceed restrictions on acceptance of deliveries of materials. The cooperative should apply, by letter or telegram, to the Power Division, WPB, setting forth all the reasons why it is necessary to exceed the restrictions. The letter or telegram and five copies should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB.

## E. Withdrawal of Material from Inventory

### 1. Limitations on Amount of Material Which may be Withdrawn from Inventory

The Order sets forth the following limitations on the amount of material of all kinds which may be withdrawn from inventory.



These limitations do not apply to materials excluded from inventory controls as set forth in paragraph II A, pages 7 to 9 above. Material which is sold to another REA cooperative or other electric system is also not regarded as a withdrawal from inventory for the purposes of Order P-46. Therefore, there is no limit on the amount of material which may be sold to another cooperative or electric system, provided that the conditions governing such sale, which are set forth in paragraph VII, below, are fully complied with.

(a) Transmission and Distribution Lines

(1) All Equipment

The maximum dollar value of all materials, including wire, cable and bus bar, which may be withdrawn from inventory in any calendar quarter, for use in maintenance, repair and as operating supplies, may not exceed 50 per cent of the dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory set up in Table I page 9 above.

In addition the cooperative may withdraw from inventory material equalling in dollar value the amount of usable material of the same class salvaged from plant during the current calendar quarter. This material may be used only for purposes permitted by Order P-46 under the rules set forth in paragraphs III, IV and V below.

For Example: Under Table I a 350-mile distribution cooperative may withdraw from inventory \$2,475 worth of materials during each calendar quarter. Assuming that this cooperative salvaged, by removing from plant, \$400 worth of line transformers and returned this material to inventory, then during that same calendar quarter the cooperative may withdraw from inventory \$400 worth of line transformers (the salvaged ones or new ones) in addition to the \$2,475 worth of material otherwise authorized.

(ii) Special Rule for Meters

In addition to the amount of material which may be withdrawn from inventory as set forth above, a cooperative may withdraw from inventory in any calendar quarter, meters in an amount not in excess of 15 per cent of the number of such meters condemned and destroyed by the cooperative in 1940, plus the number of meters necessary to serve the net increase in consumers occurring in the current quarter. (A cooperative may withdraw instead of 15 per cent of the meters destroyed in the entire year 1940, 60 per cent of the number of meters condemned and destroyed in the corresponding quarter of 1940).

## (b) Generating Plants

In addition to the amount of material which may be withdrawn from inventory for transmission and distribution lines as set forth above, a cooperative which maintains a generating plant may also withdraw 25 per cent of the dollar value of the practical working minimum inventory of generating plant equipment set up in Table II, page 10 above.

## 2. When above Limitations may be Exceeded

The above restrictions on withdrawing material from inventory may be exceeded only in the following instances and under the following conditions:

### (a) Sales to Other Cooperative or Electric Systems

(See first paragraph, top of page 14 above.)

### (b) Emergency Situations

In order to provide for maintenance and repair of property and equipment which is damaged by acts of the public enemy, sabotage, explosion, fire, flood, or other climatic conditions, a cooperative may withdraw materials from inventory to be used for such maintenance and repair in excess of the amounts permitted above; PROVIDED THAT a full report of the amount of materials withdrawn, together with the reasons therefor, shall be made immediately and sent directly to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Two copies of this report should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA.

### (c) When Special Permission of WPB is Obtained

The Director General for Operations of WPB may, upon application of a cooperative, authorize it to exceed restrictions on withdrawals from inventory. The cooperative should apply by letter or telegram, to the Power Division, WPB, setting forth complete information, including the reasons why it is necessary to exceed the restrictions. The letter or telegram and five copies should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB.

## III. Amount of New Construction Permitted

### A. Office Buildings and Other Buildings

New construction of office buildings or other buildings, including remodeling and rehabilitation, is governed by WPB Orders P-46 and L-41, which establish certain rules. The rules do not apply to maintenance and repair work, which is work necessary for the upkeep of buildings in sound working condition, and the restoration, without change in design, of any portion of a building to sound working condition when such portion



has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear. (The rules governing maintenance and repair of office buildings and other buildings are set forth in Paragraph IV, below.)

The following rules apply to the construction, remodeling and rehabilitation of office buildings and other buildings:

1. Total Cost under \$1,000

(a) Materials Cost Under \$500

Where the total cost of the new construction, including labor, material, architects' and engineers' fees, and insurance charges is under \$1,000, and not more than \$500 worth of material will be used, the construction may be completed without obtaining any permission from WPB.

(b) Materials Cost Over \$500.

Where the total cost of the building construction is under \$1,000 but materials will cost more than \$500, consent for the construction must be obtained, pursuant to Order P-46, from the Power Branch, WPB, under the procedure set forth in Appendix No. 3, page 37 below.

2. Total Cost over \$1,000

Where the total cost of the new construction of the building is more than \$1,000, special permission of WPB must be obtained by filing Revised Form PD-200 with the Construction Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Ref: PD-200.

The following additional information should also be filed with Revised Form PD-200:

- (a) Information showing the necessity for the proposed construction;
- (b) Any exceptional hardships which the restrictions of Order L-41 impose upon the applicant;
- (c) The effect on employment conditions if the application is denied;
- (d) Any other pertinent facts.

If no priorities assistance is required, the following statements should also be included:

- (aa) Statement that no priorities assistance is requested;
- (bb) Statement whether any previous application for authorization for this construction has been denied; and if so, the reasons therefor;

- (cc) Total value of all construction on the particular structure in the preceding twelve months, if any.

B. Construction of Line Extensions

The following rules apply to the construction of all line extensions.

1. Extensions Which May Be Made Without Permission of WPB

There are only three kinds of extensions which may be made without securing special permission of WPB. No extension to consumer premises may be constructed by the cooperative or by the consumer without such permission, unless the extension falls within one of the following three classes:

(a) Extensions to Serve Electric Ranges

An extension may be made to a building to permit the operating of an electric range provided that the following conditions are met:

- (i) Complete facilities are not installed in the building for serving a gas range, or, even though such facilities are installed, the electric range to be served was used in a house which the consumer previously occupied;
- (ii) The building is not equipped with any other range equipped with an oven (such as kerosene or wood burning ranges) which may be used instead;
- (iii) Connections can be made using not more than 15 pounds of copper. Include in measuring the amount, copper in primary, secondary or ground conductor and service drop. Do not include copper in transformer, service entrance and house wiring.

Note that an extension may be made to serve an electric range under the above conditions even though the house is not yet wired for other service.

(b) Extensions to New Buildings

Extensions may be made to serve a new building where the foundation under the main part of the structure was completed prior to July 1, 1942, provided that the extension is less than 250 feet in length and does not require materials costing more than \$1,500 in the case of underground construction and \$500 in the case of other jobs.

(c) Extensions to Facilities of Army, Navy and Maritime Commission

An extension may be made to facilities of the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission upon direct order of the Army, Navy,



or Maritime Commission provided that the extension does not exceed 250 feet in length and does not require materials costing more than \$1,500 in the case of underground construction and \$500 in the case of other jobs.

SPECIAL NOTE: Addition of third wire to circuits already in place

The addition of a third wire to an existing two wire circuit is regarded as a new line extension, and can only be made if a new line extension can be made under the rules set forth above.

## 2. All other Extensions

All extensions other than those described immediately above cannot be made unless special permission of WPB is obtained. In order to obtain prompt consideration by WPB on applications for such permission, the Power Division of WPB has set up special procedures which must be followed.

(a) Extensions to projects for which an A-5 or higher preference rating is being requested or has already been assigned

The procedure for applying for permission to construct extensions to projects, including housing projects, for which an A-5 or higher preference rating is being requested, or has already been assigned, is set forth in APPENDIX No. 2 to this Bulletin, page 28 below.

(b) Extensions to projects bearing a rating lower than A-5 or no rating at all

(i) Houses wired and ready for service prior to March 26, 1942, or newly constructed houses under which the foundation was completed prior to that date

The Power Division of WPB has stated that it will give favorable consideration to applications for permission to construct extensions to serve houses wired and ready for service prior to March 26, 1942, or newly constructed houses under which the foundation was completed prior to that date, PROVIDED THAT:

(aa) The extensions do not exceed 2,000 feet of two-conductor circuit per consumer

(bb) Galvanized or copper-covered steel wire not larger than No. 6 BWG is used in the construction (requests for permission to use salvaged copper conductor for such extensions should not be made, due to the severe shortage of copper).

Applications for permission to construct such extensions should be made in the manner set forth in Appendix No. 3, page 37 below. In addition to the information specified in Appendix No. 3, the application should state that the house was wired prior to March 26, 1942, that the extensions do not exceed 2,000 feet per consumer, that steel conductor (as specified in subpar. (bb) above) will be used, and the application must now be accompanied by an affidavit by the prospective consumer, affirming that his house was wired and ready for service prior to March 26, 1942, or that his house was under construction and the foundation was completed prior to that date.

(ii) Houses into which persons, who had previously been served, have moved, vacating their former premises to permit construction of a war establishment

The Power Division of WPB has stated that it will give favorable consideration to applications for permission to construct extensions to serve persons who have been forced to move into houses not now being served with electricity, PROVIDED THAT:

(aa) The persons to be served have been forced to move due to the construction of an Army Camp or other war establishment;

(bb) These persons had been previously served at their former homes;

(cc) The extensions do not exceed 2,000 feet of two-conductor circuit per consumer;

(dd) Galvanized or copper-covered steel wire not larger than No. 6 BWC is used in the construction (requests for permission to use salvaged copper conductor for such extensions should not be made, due to the severe shortage of copper).

Applications for permission to construct such extensions should be made in the manner set forth in Appendix No. 3, page 37 below. In addition to the information specified in Appendix No. 3, the application should state facts to show that the requirements of subparagraphs (aa) through (dd) above have been met.

(iii) All other houses

Extensions to serve all other houses and housing projects which bear a rating lower than A-5 or no rating at all, probably will not be authorized unless the following conditions are met:

(aa) The extensions will conform, whenever possible with the Housing Utilities Standards set forth in Appendix No. 2 to this Bulletin, page 28 below.



(bb) The dwelling unit is located in "Private Housing Priorities Localities," as defined by the National Housing Agency. If a cooperative desires to know whether a dwelling unit is in such an area, it should write to Mr. Beamish, REA, or inquire at the local FHA office. (This rule applies to new remodeled and old dwelling units); or

Although the dwelling unit is not in such a locality, it is to be occupied by war workers or military personnel; or

Although the dwelling unit is not in such a locality, it replaces a house which previously had electric service but which was destroyed by fire, wind storm, or other cause beyond the owners control; or

The extension is required for military needs, war production, public health or safety. Applications for permission to construct extensions to farms must state in detail the need for electric service to maintain or increase food production and show clearly how electric service will be used for this purpose.

(iv) All other projects bearing a rating lower than A-5 or no rating at all.

Application to the Power Division, WPB, for permission to construct extensions to all other projects which bear a rating lower than A-5 or no rating at all, will, in general, not be approved unless required for military needs, war production, public health or safety. Applications for permission to construct such extensions should be made in accordance with the procedure set forth in APPENDIX NO. 3, page 37 below.

#### C. All Other New Construction

Any new construction or additions to or expansions of property or equipment can be made, provided that such addition or expansion is not an extension of a line to consumer premises, and does not require the expenditure of material having a value of more than \$1,500 in the case of underground construction, or \$500 in the case of any other construction. No job or work order shall be sub-divided into parts to come below these limits. Where it is desired to exceed these limits, permission should be requested from the Power Division, WPB, in the manner outlined in APPENDIX NO. 3 to this Bulletin, page 37 below.

#### IV. Amount of Construction Permitted for Operation, Maintenance and Repair

The only limit placed on the amount of construction permitted for operation, maintenance and repair is that the cooperative shall observe the restrictions set forth in paragraph II above, on scheduling materials for delivery, accepting delivery, and withdrawing materials from inventory, in performing such construction. Maintenance and repair include only work which is essential to minimum service standards and do not include improvement of

property or equipment through the replacement of material which is still usable in the existing installation with material of a better kind, quality or design.

Where it is desired to exceed the restrictions on deliveries and withdrawals of material for operation, maintenance, or repair, an application should be addressed to the Power Division, WPB, and should be sent with five copies to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB. Such application should be by letter or telegram, setting forth the reasons why it is necessary to exceed the restrictions.

## V. Line Relocations

Line relocations may be made without securing permission from WPB, only if the following conditions are met:

- (a) The relocation does not result in service to a building which had not previously been served; and
- (b) No more than the sum of the following amounts of material are used in making the relocation:

- (1) The line to be relocated;
- (2) Material, equal in dollar value to the amount of usable material of the same class salvaged from plant during the current calendar quarter;
- (3) \$500 worth of additional material of all kinds.

If a cooperative desires to make a line relocation which does not fall within the above rules, a letter requesting such permission and five copies should be addressed to the Power Division, WPB, and sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB. The letter should state:

- (a) The length of line to be relocated;
- (b) The cooperative's job number relating to the proposed construction;
- (c) The cause of removal and the purpose of the relocation, with supporting data explaining the relation of the project to the war effort or the public health and safety;
- (d) An estimate of the total cost;
- (e) The weight and value of critical materials involved;
- (f) Any new materials required should be separately specified.

## VI. Work Orders

All work orders, submitted after receipt of this Bulletin, covering extensions, additions, or improvements must include the following information:

1. Date construction was commenced and date of completion.
2. Statement of legal authority for the work.

- (a) If specifically authorized by WPB, attach copy of the authorization or give a detailed description of the authorization.



(b) If not specifically authorized by WPB, the work must conform to that permitted by P-46. Therefore, attach to the work order a statement of the facts which permit the construction under P-46 and refer to the specific paragraph of these Bulletins that has been relied upon.

## VII. Sale of Materials and Equipment

The following rules apply to the sale of materials and equipment by any REA borrower.

### A. Rules Applying To All Sales

#### 1. Approval of the Administrator

In addition to the existing War Regulations, the mortgages and deeds of trust which secure the notes given to the Government provide that no property of a borrower may be sold without prior written approval of the Administrator.

All requests for approval by the Administrator of sales of any materials or equipment by an REA borrower should contain the following information:

- (a) Vendor: (Set forth project designation and corporate title.)
- (b) Purchaser: (Title: Specify whether an REA borrower - if so, set forth project designation.)
- (c) Description of property: (Include serial numbers and model numbers or similar information which will identify the particular items.)
- (d) Term of sale: (Include unit price and total price.)

#### 2. Price Regulations

All sales of material and equipment by REA borrowers should comply with the applicable Price Regulations as summarized in these War Regulation Bulletins.

### B. Additional Rules which Apply to Sales of Material to Another REA Borrower or other Electric Systems

#### 1. Preference Rating Required

No REA borrower may sell materials or equipment to another REA borrower or other electric system unless the purchaser applies an A-1-j or higher preference rating to its order, or unless specific permission for such sale is granted by WPB. However, appliances and merchandising supplies purchased for resale and tools, trucks and office equipment, not in inventory, may be sold without a preference

rating. Therefore, all requests for approval by the Administrator of sales of any material by an REA borrower to another REA borrower or other electric system, where a preference rating is required, must be accompanied by a copy of the letter from War Production Board authorizing such sale, or if a preference rating assigned by Order P-46 or a PD-1A or P-19 certificate is used, a copy of the purchase order must be enclosed, containing the required preference rating certification by the purchaser.

## 2. Not Withdrawals from Inventory

Materials which are sold to another REA borrower or other electric system governed by Order P-46 are not to be included as withdrawals from inventory. Therefore, there are no restrictions on the amount of materials which may be sold to other REA borrowers or other electric systems subject to Order P-46.

## C. Additional Rules Which Apply to Sales of Material to Members of an REA Cooperative

A cooperative may not sell to its members any material obtained through the use of a preference rating assigned by Order P-46. Material acquired with the use of a preference rating obtained pursuant to a PD-1 or PD-1A application, which specifically stated that the material was to be sold to the cooperative's members, may be sold to the members.

Materials, appliances, and merchandising supplies purchased for resale and sold to members are not in inventory, and are not restricted by the usual inventory controls. See paragraph II A (1), pages 7 and 8 above.

## D. Additional Rules Which Apply to Sales of Material to All Other Purchasers

Certain sales even though permitted by Order P-46, are restricted by Priorities Regulation No. 13. Priorities Regulation No. 13 restricts the sale of any material or scrap made wholly or in part of the following critical materials:

aluminum	nickel
brass	rubber
copper	steel
iron	tin
lead	

The sale of material containing any of the above critical materials may be made to other REA borrowers and electric systems and to members of cooperatives as provided above, and in addition, may be made in the following circumstances only:

1. A sale to the Army or Navy or the Maritime Commission, Defense Supplies Corporation and Metals Reserve Company (and a few other Federal Agencies);



2. A sale of an entire lot of material at a total price of less than \$100.00;
3. A sale of any tool, machinery or other assembled commercial, industrial or production equipment;
4. A sale of scrap to a scrap dealer approved by WPB.

Sales to all purchasers other than REA borrowers or electric systems or members of REA cooperatives, of material included in inventory, are withdrawals from inventory. Therefore, in making such sales it is important that the cooperative does not exceed the restrictions on the total amount of materials which may be withdrawn from inventory set forth in paragraph II E, pages 13 to 15 above.

#### VIII. Wiring of Buildings, and Purchase of House Wiring and Other Copper Wire

##### A. Wiring of buildings

There are no restrictions on the wiring of buildings; a building may be wired if the necessary material is obtainable. It is also permissible to run lines between buildings on a member's premises. The wiring may be done by the member, or he may hire anyone to do the work for him, including the cooperative. The rules governing the purchase of house wiring material and other copper wire are set forth in paragraph B below.

However, it should be borne in mind that, although a person who is not receiving service from the cooperative may wire his premises as well as a person who is receiving service, extensions to serve premises not now being served can not be constructed without permission of WPB except in the special cases set forth in paragraph III B (1), page 17 above.

##### B. Purchase of House Wiring and Other Copper Wire

###### 1. Purchase from Manufacturers

No brass mill or wire mill may fill an order for or deliver bare or insulated copper wire or cable except as expressly authorized by WPB.

###### 2. Purchase from Warehouses and Other Wholesalers

No industrial supplier, plumbing supply house or other person engaged in the business of distributing copper wire to industry or trade may deliver any bare or insulated wire or cable unless the purchase has an AA-5 or higher preference rating. The AA-5 rating assigned by Order P-46 may be used by a cooperative for the purchase of copper wire from such establishments. Also, the AA-2X rating may be used for the purchase of copper wire from warehouses or other wholesalers in emergency cases under the rules set forth in paragraph I B, pages 5 and 6 above.

### 3. Purchases from Retail Stores

Copper wire may be purchased from retail stores without the use of a preference rating. House wiring and other house wiring material purchased in this manner by a cooperative for resale to its members is not included in the cooperative's inventory and may be sold to another cooperative or to the cooperative's members without the use of a preference rating and without being included as a withdrawal from inventory. The reason for this is that, as explained in paragraph II A (1), pages 7 and 8 above, appliances and merchandising supplies are exempt from the inventory controls of Order P-46 and house wiring materials are included in this category.

### 4. Purchases from Other Cooperatives or Electric Systems

A cooperative may purchase copper wire and other materials from another cooperative or other electric systems subject to Order P-46 if the purchasing cooperative applies an A-1-j or higher preference rating to its order. The cooperative may use its AA-5 rating assigned under Order P-46 provided that the materials will be used for operating supplies or for maintenance and repair of its system.

A cooperative may purchase house wiring material from another cooperative or utility without a preference rating and should not use any preference rating for such purchase. House wiring material purchased in such manner may be sold to members without a preference rating and is not subject to the inventory controls of P-46.

### 5. Purchases from Contractors and Others not Mentioned Above.

Purchases of copper wire from a contractor or any other user except those mentioned above are not authorized unless the total lot of material for sale is less than \$100 or an AA-5 or higher preference rating can be applied. In all other cases, specific approval of WPB must be obtained.

The above rules with respect to copper wire and house wiring apply to both new and used copper wire.

## IX. Records and Reports

All cooperatives shall maintain a continuing record of inventory, and of material excluded from inventory controls by virtue of their use pursuant to special permission from WPB as set forth in paragraph II A (4), page 9 above.

Each cooperative and each supplier who applies the preference ratings assigned by P-46 and each person who accepts a purchase order or contract for material to which a preference rating is applied, is required to submit from time to time to an audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of WPB, and shall execute and file with WPB such reports



and questionnaires as WPB shall from time to time request. No such reports need be filed until such time as the proper forms are prescribed by WPB.

In addition to the above records, any cooperative and any supplier placing or receiving any purchase order or contract bearing a rating as provided for in paragraphs I C and I D, pages 6 and 7 above, shall retain for a period of two years for inspection by WPB endorsed copies of all such purchase orders or contracts, whether accepted or rejected, segregated from all other purchase orders or contracts, or filed in such manner that they can be readily segregated for special inspection.

#### X. Criminal Penalties for Violations

Any person who wilfully violates any provision of Order P-46 or any other War Regulation, or who wilfully conceals information from, or furnishes false information to, any department or agency of the United States will be denied any priority assistance and is guilty of a crime which may be punished by \$10,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

### APPENDIX NO. 1

#### Detailed Procedure for Securing Permission to Construct Facilities for Protection Against Sabotage and Air Raids

##### A. Preference Rating Assigned

Paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of Order P-46 assigns an AA-5 rating to deliveries to a cooperative of materials required for protection against sabotage, air raids or other hostile acts. In order to apply this rating, and in order to use any material for such protection, the protection must be directed by an authorized Federal or State agency, and also authorization from the Power Division of the War Production Board must be obtained.

##### B. Obtaining Consent of WPB

A letter should be addressed to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., Reference P 46, and the letter and five copies should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB. The letter should contain the following information which applies to the job:

- (1) The cooperative's job number relating to the proposed construction;
- (2) The purpose and location of the construction;
- (3) A statement of the scope of the construction and the relation of this construction to any other existing or proposed construction;

(4) A statement explaining the relation of the construction to the war effort;

(5) An estimate of the total cost of the construction;

(6) A list of materials required for the construction, giving the estimated weight of each material with the estimated cost, classified as indicated in the instructions for revised Form PD-200. (Such list should indicate materials in inventory not to be replaced, materials to be purchased from the excess stocks of other electric systems, materials to be obtained or replaced without priorities assistance, and materials expected to be obtained or replaced with priorities assistance.)

The Director General for Operations will notify the cooperative whether and to what extent the application is approved. No cooperative should apply the preference rating or use any materials for protection against sabotage and air raids without such approval.

#### C. Use of the Preference Rating

A copy of the approval of the Director General for Operations shall be furnished by the cooperative to each supplier as evidence of the cooperative's authority to apply the rating. The cooperative should also make the usual endorsement on its purchase orders as follows:

Rating AA-5. Material to be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of Preference Rating Order P-46, Utilities, Maintenance, Repair, and Supplies, with the terms of which I am familiar.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Cooperative)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Designated Official)

#### D. Inventory Controls Not Applicable

Materials used in accordance with the above rules are exempt from the usual inventory controls and should not be included in determining the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery and withdrawn from inventory. Such materials may be replaced in inventory only to the extent to which their use has reduced the inventory below a practical working minimum.

#### E. Records

In addition to the other records required to be kept, any cooperative and any supplier placing or receiving any purchase order or contract bearing a rating as provided for above, shall retain for a period of two years for inspection by WPB endorsed copies of all such purchase orders or contracts, whether accepted or rejected, segregated from all



other purchase orders or contracts or filed in such manner that they can be readily segregated for special inspection.

## APPENDIX NO. 2

### Detailed Procedure for Securing Permission to Construct Facilities to Serve New War Projects for Which An A-5 Or Higher Rating Is Being Requested or Has Already Been Assigned

#### A. Preference Rating Assigned

Paragraph (b) (1) (iii) of Order P-46 provides that if a cooperative is constructing transmission or distribution facilities to serve any new project for which a rating of A-5 or higher is being requested or has already been assigned, or to serve new equipment the delivery of which is rated A-5 or higher, after consent of War Production Board is obtained, the cooperative may use the same rating assigned to such new project or to the delivery of such equipment on the cooperative's orders for materials required to construct the necessary transmission and distribution facilities.

If the project or equipment to be served is assigned two or more ratings, both A-5 or higher, the cooperative may use only the lowest rating assigned, except that in so far as items containing copper, iron or steel are required, the cooperative may use the highest preference rating assigned to the project for deliveries of materials containing the same metal.

#### B. Obtaining Consent of WPB

In order to apply the A-5 or higher preference rating of the project or equipment to be served, and in order to use any materials to serve such projects, the cooperative must first obtain special permission from the Power Division of WPB.

The Director General for Operations of WPB will notify the cooperative whether and to what extent its application for permission is approved. No cooperative should apply the preference rating of the project to be served or use material for the construction described in its application without such approval.

WPB has established procedures to be followed in applying for such permission where the project to be served is a housing project, and has set up different procedures where the project is not a housing project. These procedures, which must be followed, are:

1. Extensions to Projects, Other Than Housing Projects, for which a Rating of A-5 or Higher is Being Requested or Has Already Been Assigned.

WPB regulations require the builder of a project other than a housing project for which an A-5 or higher rating is being requested to file

Revised Form PD-200. This Form, which is prepared by the builder, requires him to secure from the cooperative a letter of application to build necessary extensions of electric services and to attach the cooperative's application to the Form when it is filed.

However, if the project to be served has already been assigned an A15 or higher rating, the cooperative's letter of application and five copies should be sent by the cooperative to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to WPB.

In either case, the cooperative's letter should be addressed to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Reference: P-46, and should request approval to construct the extensions and contain the following information which applies to the job:

- (a) The cooperative's job number relating to the proposed construction;
- (b) A description of the project or equipment to be served, including the location, an estimate of peak load and consumption, as well as other pertinent information;
- (c) A description of the proposed construction by the cooperative, including a print of line construction showing size of conductor, capacity of transformers and other equipment, as well as other information relevant thereto;
- (d) A statement of relationship to military needs, war production, public health or safety;
- (e) A copy of the preference rating order or certificate of the project or equipment to be served. (Such copies are not required when application for a rating for the project accompanies the cooperative's application for a rating);
- (f) A statement explaining whether service can be rendered in any other way, or by any other electric system, with the use of smaller quantities of critical materials;
- (g) An estimate of the total cost of the construction by the cooperative;
- (h) A list of materials required for the construction, giving the estimated weight of each material with the estimated cost, classified as indicated in the instructions for revised Forms PD-200. (Such list should indicate materials in inventory not to be replaced, materials to be purchased from the excess stocks of other electric systems, materials to be obtained or replaced without priorities assistance, and materials expected to be obtained or replaced with priorities assistance.)



If the cooperative's application is approved by WPB, the same rating assigned to the project will be assigned to construction of the extensions by the cooperative.

Do not use Form PD-545 here; this Form is to be used only for extensions to housing projects, under the rules set forth in subparagraph 2 immediately below.

2. Extensions to Housing Projects for Which a Rating of A-5 or Higher is Being Requested or Has Already Been Assigned

Application for the approval of such extensions should be made by the cooperative on Form PD-545 prepared in quadruplicate. Copies of this Form may be obtained from the local Federal Housing Administration Offices. This Form should be used whether the housing construction has already been assigned a preference rating, or application for such rating is currently being made by the builder.

If the builder is making application for authority to construct the house by filing Form PD-200, the cooperative's Form PD-545 should be filed concurrently with Form PD-200 application. When Form PD-200 is approved and a preference rating is assigned to the construction, the same rating will be assigned to the cooperative for construction of the extensions.

If the housing project has already received a rating, Form PD-545 should be filled out and filed with the Federal Public Housing Authority in the case of publicly financed housing or with the field office of the Federal Housing Administration in the case of privately financed housing.

Cooperatives are required to certify on Form PD-545 that they have strictly conformed with the Housing Utilities Standards, which are set forth immediately below. If any deviation from the Standards is necessary, the certification must be expressly qualified with an accompanying explanation of the reason for the deviation.

WPB HOUSING UTILITIES STANDARDS

(a) General

The construction must not result in duplication or unnecessary expansion of facilities in existence or to be constructed. The facilities must be designed to effect the maximum economy in critical materials and labor, at the expense where necessary, of long range dollar economy in capital investment and operating expense. The utility facilities must have been designed in relation to the housing facilities so as to restrict the overall weight of critical materials to be used to bare wartime essentials. Primary, secondary and service facilities shall be designed so as to use the least overall weight of copper and steel in the service entrance facilities, service equipment and interior wiring.

(b) Material

(1) Material included and of the composition specified in Section 700 of the Defense Housing Critical List is allowed and may be used. These materials are:

Electric distribution lines:

Pole hardware and guys--ferrous metal, no metallic coating;

Conductors, connectors and fittings--copper or copper alloy for current carrying parts only; otherwise ferrous metal, no metallic coating;

Raceways and fittings--nonmetallic underground; zinc, coated ferrous metal optional where installed in fill under roads and where exposed;

Transformer and protective equipment--ferrous metal, no metallic coating; copper or copper alloy for current carrying parts;

Manhole and vault equipment--ferrous metal, no metallic coating;

Auxiliary equipment--ferrous metal, corrosion resisting finish; copper or copper alloy for current carrying parts;

Meters--master and individual.

(2) Material, subject to priority or allocation control, which differs in composition from that specified these Standards, may be used only when withdrawn or obtained (with or without preference rating) from stocks or inventories of any cooperative or other electric system or from a supplier, which stocks existed prior to July 8, 1942.

(3) Material in stocks or inventories of a cooperative which differs in composition from that specified in these Standards, and which is suitable as a substitute, shall be used unless the cooperative is reasonably assured that such material will be needed for other essential projects; provided that no such material which exceeds the limits on size established by these Standards shall be used without specific approval from WPB.

(4) Material not subject to priority or allocation control and not included in these Standards, is allowed and may be used.

(5) Conductors insulated with rubber or rubber content not allowed for primary, secondary, service drops or for bracketing along a building.



(6) Underground distribution not allowed. Underground service not allowed except for service requiring larger than No. 2 conductors.

(7) Steel conductors allowed for primary. Copper allowed only where required delivery dates cannot be met with steel. For housing projects started prior to July 8, 1942, and for all projects where the voltage spread with steel would exceed 105 to 125 volts. Copper conductors allowed for secondary and service drops.

(c) Length of Services

(1) No service shall exceed the shortest possible distance from the electric distribution line to the point of connection with the installation or installations made by the builder of the structure or structures served.

(2) Where a complete or partial joint service for two adjacent structures or two adjacent dwelling units requires less overall weight of critical material than individual services, individual services are not allowed. Where necessary in such cases, easements to permit a joint service are required.

(d) Maximum Copper Allowance

The average weights of copper for extensions of service, secondary, primary and grounding conductors (including approach and site facilities) to be constructed to serve the housing project shall not exceed the limitations of subparagraph (f) below or the following, whichever is the lesser:

Housing projects started prior to April 22, 1942 - 60 pounds per dwelling unit.

Housing projects started on or after April 22 but prior to July 8 - 30 pounds per dwelling unit.

Housing projects started on or after July 8:

<u>Dwelling Type</u>	<u>Pounds of Copper</u>
1 family detached structures	30 per dwelling unit
1 family semi-detached and )	25 per dwelling unit
2 family detached structures )	
1 family row structures )	20 per dwelling unit
2 family row structures )	
3 or more family structures )	
Dormitory projects	6 per person

The above maximum allowances:

(1) Shall include all service drop, secondary, primary and grounding conductors.

- (2) Shall include all distribution from the point of contact of the service drop to the service entrance conductor of a single dwelling unit;
- (3) Shall exclude any service entrance conductor and interior wiring which serves one dwelling unit only;
- (4) Shall be reduced by the weight of copper conductors which would have been required in cases where steel conductors are used;
- (5) Shall be increased 4 pounds per dwelling unit where electric cooking or electric cooking and water heating is specified and approved for the housing project;
- (6) For the cooperative shall be reduced by the weight of all copper conductors in any service, secondary, primary or grounding conductors (as described in (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) immediately above), which are furnished by the builder.

(e) Voltage

Where a choice of voltage is available for primary distribution, that voltage - generally not to exceed 4.4 Kv - shall be selected which will permit construction of required facilities with the least overall weight of copper and of steel.

Design of distribution facilities shall be based on a voltage spread of 105 to 125 volts (more than twice the conventional spread) measured at the entrance point to the branch circuits for the dwelling unit or group of dormitory rooms. Control of voltage drop only to avoid nuisance, such as lamp flicker due to fluctuating loads, shall be eliminated.

(f) Size of Primary, Secondary and Service Conductors

Primary, secondary and service conductors are limited to the least quantity of steel and copper which, with voltage held constant by use of regulators, will deliver the applicable peak demand set forth below with residual voltage of 105 volts at the entrance side of the branch circuits for each dwelling unit or group of dormitory rooms.

PEAK DEMAND IN KILOWATTS PER DWELLING UNIT (Interpolate for numbers of dwelling units not shown)			
Number of Dwelling Units	A. Lighting Only	B. Lighting and Refrigeration	C. Lighting, Refrigeration, Cooking and Hot Water
1	.600	.725	2.8
10	.500	.575	1.8
25	.400	.500	1.2
50	.375	.425	1.1
100	.350	.375	1.0
500	.250	.300	.9
1000	.200	.225	.8



Peak demand for dormitory projects shall be calculated at not to exceed 125 watts per person exclusive of infirmaries, cafeterias and recreation facilities; where such facilities are provided the peak demand shall be calculated at not to exceed 200 watts per person.

In general where copper is used for primary, the approach lines will be 2#6 conductors and the site distribution will be 1#6 using the common neutral of the secondary which will be 3#6.

In general the service to one dwelling unit or two adjacent dwelling units will be 2#8, and where electric cooking or electric cooking and offpeak (10 hours or less) water heating is specified and approved for the housing project, the service for one dwelling unit will be 3#8.

SPECIAL NOTE: #6 weatherproof copper wire may be used for all purposes for which #8 copper wire is specified in these Standards, provided that such #6 wire is obtained from the excess stock of the cooperative or another electric system.

(g) Transformers

Transformer capacity shall not exceed the size commercially available which is equal or next larger than the result obtained by multiplying the number of dwelling units served from the transformer by the peak demand per dwelling unit set forth in paragraph (f) immediately above.

(h) Street Lighting

Where the most remote dwelling structure in the project does not extend beyond 1000 feet from existing street lighting, new lighting is not allowed. In other cases, street lighting fixtures shall not be spaced closer than one for each 1000 feet of streets within the project, including streets where they bound the project.

Conductor length shall not exceed 50 per cent of total lineal feet of streets within the housing project, including streets where they bound the project.

Material--

Only overhead steel conductors allowed. Metal mast arms and ornamental posts not allowed except for withdrawal from stock without replacement. Transformers for series circuit allowed if secured from surplus stock without replacement.

If the cooperative is unable to construct the required extensions without exceeding the restrictions set by the above Housing Utilities Standards, but the project is recommended as urgently needed by the local Federal Housing Administration office, a letter from the cooperative and one from the builder requesting consideration of the application should be filed with Form PD-545. This letter should specifically enumerate each item of the Standards which it is necessary to exceed and should include a signed recommendation from the local Federal Housing Administration office and explain fully the necessity for such an exception. A qualifying phrase should also, of course, be added to the certification in the Form as to compliance to the Standards.

Approval of extensions on Form PD-545 does not constitute authority to construct extensions to serve a privately financed housing project until the foundation of the structure to be served is ready to receive the first floor joists. This restriction does not apply to construction of projects to supply power and light for construction purposes.

If the buildings to be constructed are located on scattered tracts of land, a separate Form PD-545 should be submitted for each structure or group of structures which are so located that is not adjacent to any other structure in the same project.

### 3. Extensions to Serve Dwellings for Which Construction Materials are on Hand and Dwellings for Which Priority Assistance for Remodeling is Being Requested

Under new WPB procedures, where all materials for the dwelling are on hand, but the builder is required to secure permission from WPB for the construction, a preference rating will be assigned to him. Application by a cooperative for permission to construct extensions to serve such construction should also be made on Form PD-545 under the rules set forth above.

In addition, Form PD-545 should be used to make application for the approval of extensions to serve dwellings for which priority assistance for remodeling is being requested on Form PD-406.

The following table sets forth the types of housing construction where cooperatives are required to use Form PD-545 to apply for permission to serve such houses, and the place where Form PD-545 should be filed:

<u>Housing priority application Form No.</u> <u>(used by builder)</u>	<u>Type of work</u>	<u>Cooperative's application Form No.</u>	<u>Where to file Cooperative's application</u>
PD-105	Privately financed dwellings for which material must be purchased.	PD-545	Local FHA
PD-200	Privately financed dwellings for which material is on hand.	PD-545	Local FHA (houses) Local CWB (farms)



PD-406	Residential renovation for which material must be purchased.	PD-545	Local FHA
PD-200	Residential renovation for which material is on hand.	PD-545	Local FHA (houses) Local CWB (farms)
PD-200	Publicly financed housing projects.	PD-545	FPHA
PD-200	Trailers and trailer camps (publicly financed).	PD-545	FPHA
PD-200	Trailers and trailer camps (privately financed).	PD-545	Local FHA

FHA - Federal Housing Administration  
 FPHA - Federal Public Housing Authority  
 CWB - County War Board

C. Use of the Preference Rating

A copy of the approval of the Director General for Operations shall be furnished by the cooperative to each supplier as evidence of the cooperative's authority to apply the rating which has been assigned. The cooperative should also make the usual endorsement on its purchase order as follows:

Rating (insert here the rating of the project or equipment to be served). Material to be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of Preference Rating Order P-46, Utilities, Maintenance, Repair and Supplies, with the terms of which I am familiar.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Name of Cooperative)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature of Designated Official)

D. Inventory Controls not Applicable

Materials used in accordance with the above rules are exempt from the usual inventory controls and should not be included in determining the amount of material which may be scheduled for delivery and withdrawn from inventory. But such materials may be replaced in inventory only to the extent to which their use has reduced the inventory below a practical working minimum.



## E. Records

In addition to the <sup>other</sup> records required to be kept, any cooperative and any supplier placing or receiving any purchase order or contract bearing a rating as provided for above, shall retain for a period of two years for inspection by WPB endorsed copies of all such purchase orders or contracts, whether accepted or rejected, segregated from all other purchase order or contracts or filed in such manner that they can be readily segregated for special inspection.

## APPENDIX NO. 3

### Detailed Procedure for

Securing Permission to Construct Facilities to  
Serve Houses and Projects bearing a Rating Lower  
than A-5 or No Rating at All

or

Securing Permission for all other New Construction  
in excess of the Restrictions of Order P-46.

The following procedure governs applications to WPB for authorization of construction in excess of the limits permitted by P-46 for:

- (1) Extensions to houses and projects rated lower than A-5;
- (2) Extensions to houses and projects for which no rating has been or will be required;
- (3) All other additions to or expansions of property and equipment.

### A. Extensions of Service to Houses and Projects Bearing a Rating Lower than A-5 or No Rating at All

#### 1. Procedure When No Preference Rating is Needed to Obtain Materials

If all the materials required to construct the extension are in inventory in excess of a practical working minimum or can be acquired without the use of a preference rating, application under P-46 for approval to withdraw or purchase such material should be made by a letter addressed to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., Reference P-46. The letter and five copies should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB. The letter should contain the following information which applies to the job:

- (a) The cooperative's job number relating to the proposed construction;
- (b) A description of the project or equipment to be served, including the location, an estimate of peak load and consumption, as well as other pertinent information;



- (c) A description of the proposed construction by the cooperative including a print of line construction showing size of conductor, capacity of transformers, and other equipment, as well as other information relevant thereto;
- (d) A statement of relationship to military production, public health or safety. Applications for permission to construct extensions to farms must state in detail the need for electric service to maintain or increase food production and show clearly how electric service will be used for this purpose.
- (e) A statement explaining whether service can be rendered in any other way, or by any other electric system, with the use of smaller quantities of critical materials;
- (f) An estimate of the total cost of the construction by the cooperative;
- (g) A list of materials required for the construction, giving the estimated weight of each material with the estimated cost, classified as indicated in the instructions for revised Form PD-200. (Such list should indicate materials in inventory not to be replaced, materials to be purchased from the excess stocks of other utilities, materials to be obtained or replaced without priorities assistance.)

## 2. Procedure When Preference Rating is Required to Obtain Materials

If a preference rating is required to obtain or replace any or all of the materials needed for the extension, application should be made on Form PD-1A or Form PD-200. Form PD-1A should be used only:

- (1) Where the construction applied for is an extension with a total dollar value of materials (including items for which no preference rating is required) of \$2500 or less; or
- (2) Where not more than five items of material or equipment (including items for which no preference rating is required) are needed for the addition or expansion.

In all other cases, Form PD-200 should be used, and a supplementary statement attached containing the information specified in sub-paragraphs (a) through (g) above, to the extent such information is not required in Form PD-200.

## B. Construction or Addition to Property other than an Extension of Service

### 1. Procedure When No Preference Rating is Needed to Obtain Materials

If all the materials required to make the additions to



property are in inventory in excess of a practical working minimum or can be acquired without the use of a preference rating, application under P-46 for approval to withdraw or purchase such material should be made by a letter addressed to the Power Division, War Production Board, Washington, D.C., Reference, P-46. The letter and five copies should be sent to Mr. Beamish, REA, for clearance and forwarding to the Power Division, WPB. The letter should contain the following information which applies to the job:

- (aa) The cooperative's job number relating to the proposed construction;
- (bb) The purpose and location of the construction, accompanied by a sketch or diagram showing the relation of the construction to existing facilities;
- (cc) A statement of the scope of the construction, the population and consumers to be served, and the relation of the construction to any other existing or proposed construction;
- (dd) A statement with supporting data explaining the relation of the construction to the war effort. A tabulation should be submitted showing volume, type and summary of major war loads;
- (ee) A statement of the urgency of need for the proposed construction, including estimates of existing and scheduled dependable capacities and of reserve and net assured capacities.
- (ff) If interconnections with neighboring electric systems exist or are possible, a statement explaining the extent and capacity to which they are or could be utilized and the extent to which they could make available to others any capacity of cooperative's system. If interconnections exist and are not used, the statement should explain why;
- (gg) The latest practicable date of introduction of the constructed project into commercial operation;
- (hh) An estimate of the total cost of the construction;
- (jj) A list of materials required for the construction, with the estimated cost classified as indicated in the instructions for revised Form PD-200. An estimate of the weight of each construction material of the classes to be entered in Section D of such revised Form. (Such list should indicate materials in inventory not to be replaced, materials to be



obtained or replaced without priorities assistance, materials to be purchased from excess stocks of other utilities.

## 2. Procedure When Preference Rating is Required to Obtain Materials

If a preference rating is required to obtain or replace any or all of the materials needed for the addition to property, application should be made on Form PD-1A or Form PD-200. Form PD-1A should be used only where not more than five items of material or equipment (including items for which no preference rating is required) are needed for the addition or expansion. In all other cases, Form PD-200 should be used, and a supplementary statement attached containing the information specified in sub-paragraphs (aa) through (jj) above, to the extent such information is not required in Form PD-200.

### APPENDIX NO. 4

#### OBSOLETE MATERIAL

The following War Regulations Bulletins are obsolete and should be removed from your files. They should be retained for special use in submitting old work orders, as outlined in paragraph VI 2 (b), page 22 above.

#### OBSOLETE WAR REGULATIONS BULLETINS

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14

SPECIAL NOTE: Operations Memorandum No. 8.305 is now entirely obsolete.

The following paragraphs in prior War Regulations Bulletins are no longer in effect and should be crossed out:

WAR REGULATIONS BULLETIN NO.	<u>OBSOLETE PARAGRAPHS TO BE CROSSED OUT</u>	
	<u>Paragraph No.</u>	
2 . . . . .	II	
4 . . . . .	III	
8 . . . . .	II	
15 . . . . .	I, IV	
16 . . . . .	II, III, IV	
18 . . . . .	V	
19 . . . . .	I, III, IV	
20 . . . . .	I, II, III, V	
21 . . . . .	I, II, III	
22 . . . . .	I, III	